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Theatres, Shows, Minstrel Companies and such like amusements, $1 per square for first insertion, and 75 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

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FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 24.

The Columbus Times cordially supports the Payne compromise. It is "a financial platform upon which the whole party should rally."

The Ellijay Courier publishes the following extract from a letter written by Hon. B. H. Hill, under date of the 11th inst.

You cannot know how hard I have worked here to relieve our friends in north Georgia. I have some hopes now of great success, but I have been so often disappointed that I cannot be certain. I am trying to get the president to pardon all past offences. He has almost promised it. I am confident of getting a law reducing the tax to fifty cents—now ninety—and changing statute of limitations.

Referring to "Mrs. L. J. Wasson's" letter, the Augusta Chronicle says: "We have heard nothing of the cruelties which the lady in the Southern Publishing company so graphically portrays. We have seen no evidence of the inhumanity she describes. The courts have no cognizance of the murders which she charges to have been committee. We repeat the the hope, expressed yesterday that Governor Smith will have the matter promptly and thoroughly investigated. The United States government has no jurisdiction in the premises."

"Mrs. L. J. Wasson," who writes letters to the president concerning the cruel treatment of Georgia convicts, dates her correspondence "Southern Publishing Company, book publishers, Atlanta, Georgia." If Senator Gordon is still president of the Southern Publishing Company, had he not better look into the matter a little? — Augusta Chronicle.

Senator Gordon is not, nor has been for years past, president of the S. P. C.; besides, there is no Southern publishing company. It is a myth, as the Chronicle can easily ascertain by instituting a brief inquiry.

Columbus Times: We are glad to see in several of our last Georgia exchanges emphatic protests against the bad feeling towards several prominent democrats of the state lately manifested by a portion of the press. Congressman Hill, Senator Gordon, and Gov. Smith have all come in for a share of these splenetic strictures. Georgia can boast of no abler or more patriotic men than these, and the democratic party will be very apt to involve itself in the ruin if it pulls them down. While they are our representative men the party should uphold their hands, unless it can be shown that they are unworthy of their positions or faithless to their trust; and against neither of them can such a charge be sustained.

Proofs of the amazing lengths to which the corruption of voters was carried in the recent New Hampshire election are coming to light. The Merrimac Journal publishes two letters showing that $250 was sent by the republican managers into the little town of South Hampton, where there are only 140 voters. The first letter is written by the somewhat famous Natt Head, and is as follows: "I have put $25 in the hands of some democratic friends in your town who say they can help me. I inclose you $25, and if I can afford to send more when I get around will do so." The other letter is written by Daniel Hall, chairman of the republican state committee, and like that of Mr. Head is addressed to the republican candidate for representative, Samuel P. Eaton. It reads: "I herewith inclose to you the sum of $200 for your political uses in South Hampton. You ought with this not only to make your election as a representative sure, but to secure a better standing on the ticket than you did last year. It is in most cases just as easy to secure men for the whole ticket as for the ballot for representative. It is particular that in district No. 1 you should make the best possible showing on the general ticket vote. I call your special attention to this, and shall expect a better report than last year. Please sign and return to me the inclosed receipt." Mr. Eaton's election was doubtless "hailed" as a part of the "glorious victory." If there is any regard for decency left in the state the incoming legislature will investigate the manner in which Mr. Eaton "made his election sure."

Correspondence between Crowned Heads.

Omaha Herald.

The following have just been flashed to and fro over the cable:

WINDSOR CASTLE, ENGLAND, March 8, 1876.

Mrs. Hiram Grant, presidentess U. S. A.: I understand that you have got a stem-winder that was built for me. I think it's real mean in you to take my things, and I want you to wipe off your chin and send my property home. You can get another from one of them post sutlers. This is business.

VIC, empress-queen.

[REPLY.]

WHITE HOUSE, March 10, 1876.

Victoria Guelph, Queen of the Lion and the Unicorn:

If you want a stem winder you had better get Mr. Wales to steal you one in India. My Fred wouldn't let me go without a stem winder if Mr. Ingalls hadn't given me one. You are cheeky, anyhow. Regards to Nellie and the baby.

MRS. HIRAM ULYSSES GRANT, of the White House.

P. S.—Our eagle can lick your lion.

—The latest thing in soap for use in hotel lavatories is to grind it to powder and place it in a small metal urn with a perforated bottom. To do this you first wet your hands, move a slide in the bottom of the urn, when down comes a shower of soap sufficient in quantity to cleanse the hands of any one, except a cabinet officer. This is a great saving over the ordinary cake generally used.

TELEGRAPHIC

THE MEXICAN INSURRECTION.

HAVANA, March 23.—The steamer City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz, brings the following news from the City of Mexico, March 22:

Public attention is fixed on Oaxaca, where the insurrection continues and the situation is critical. General Alatorre is conducting the campaign with an army of 4,000 men.

General Corella, after repulsing two attacks of the revolutionists, broke through their lines and effected a junction with Alatorre, but Col. Gonzales has not yet been able to join the main body.

The revolutionists have fortified Carbonerin, where they will dispute Alatorre's passage to Oaxacoa. A battle is expected.

Should Alatorre fail the goverment will find itself weak morally and physically. Donata Geurras' band of rebels has been completely dispersed. A number of towns in the Puebla mountains are now in open revolt. The Apan insurgents have joined the Pueblans. Gen. Escobedo having suppressed the outbreak in Michoacoan will go to Puebla and operate against the revolutionists in that quarter. Puebla will be declared in a state of seige. Lascola has already been so proclaimed.

The pronunciados in Hidalgo recently attempted to gain possession of the Rea del Monte mines and of the bullion stored there. They were driven off, and troops now protect the mines.

The revolutionist, Gen. Borcarda, is near Huamantla, on the line of the Very Cruz railroad; but up to the present, has not attempted to interrupt travel.

DIED.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A cable dispatch announces the death of Paul Dahlgren at Rome. Mr. Dahlgren was the son of the late Rear Admiral Dahlgren, and about two years since appointed United States consul general to Italy.

A COMING COOLNESS BETHEEN THE LION AND TEH BEAR.

LONDON, March 24, 3 P. M.—There has been a panic and a decline of from 5 to 7 1-2 in Egyptian securities to-day, in consequence of Mr. Disraeli's statement in the house of commons last evening that the khedive desired that Mr. Caves' report should not be published, because the Egyptian finances were in an unsettled state, and the report was of a confidential character. The government securities were generally weaker, probably in sympathy, though some attribute the fact to Mr. Disraeli's expression last evening during the debate on the queen's titles bill, that Russia's conquest of Tartary is well known throughout India, and the queen's assumption of the title of empress of India would be received as a sign of our determination to maintain our India empire.

FATAL ABORTION.

PROVIDENCE, March 24.—Dr. Gordon and W. Briggs, were arrested on a charge of fatal abortion. She was a young woman from Baltimore.

DEAD.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Rev. P. Judson is dead.

DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, March 24.—The Turks in attempting to revictual Nicsic, were driven off; loss 120 killed.

A Terrible Mistake.

Dubuque Herald.

Weddings are as thick in this vicinity just now as black birds in a mulberry marsh. This time it is two couples from the classic and mystic shades of the badger state, not more than a hundred miles from Sisinawa Mound. They had heard of the hospitality of our clerks, our lawyers, our 'squires, and the people of Dubuque in general and concluded that the environs of the kay city was just the place wherein to weld the fetters that bind a life. Arriving in Dunleith, they boarded the ferryboat, and placing themselves under the protecting wings of Captain Yates, soon stood upon the levee that has cost the city so much time, money and condemnation. The horse cars took them to a hotel where they were assigned to the parlor while a messenger was dispatched for 'Squire Griswold. Upon his arrival the 'squire took in the situation at a glance, after satisfying himself that all was legal and correct, performed the marriage ceremony in duplicate.

The grooms were brothers and the brides were sisters, young and handsome. After they were married the clerk of the hotel was requested to show them suitable rooms, which he did, putting John and his wife in one, and James and his wife in the other, which was immediately over John's room on the next floor.

The grooms left their newly-made wives in their respective rooms, and sauntered abroad to look over the city. During their wanderings they fell in with several of their rural neighbors, and congratulatory drinks were the consequences of the meeting under the circumstances. The hilarious greetings were continued late in the evening when John and James thought it was about time to retire. John was asked by the clerk if he should be shown to his room, but John said he could easily find it, as it was in the northeast corner of the building. James tarried awhile near the warm stove in which was a cheery fire burning, and for two hours perhaps was thinking of bygone times, recalling old scenes and summoning half forgotten faces from the mists of the past. He, too, soon retired, and with the same assurance to the clerk that he could easily find his room, as he remembered it was in the northwest corner of the building.

The shades of night encanopied the happy couples, as they slept in love's dreams. The morning dawned, and with it the fact that the lovers and husbands had mistaken the rooms. John had unconsciously retired in James room and with James' wife, while James had done the same in John's room. Here was a dilemma, which bashfulness had caused. What was to be done. The girls were perplexed and abashed, but the mistake was irreparable. After a consultation over the wreck of their connubial bliss, they concluded to forgive and forget, and avoid dark rooms in the future.

The Gambetta Family.

Lucy H. Hooper in Philadelphia Telegraph.

M. Gambetta's sister, Mme. Benedetta, took unto herself a second husband, a few days ago, at Nice. She is thirty years of age, and is said to be a fine looking brunette. The father of the great republican is described as a white haired, fatherly looking old gentleman, devoted to his garden and his pipe, but deeply interested in politics, while Mme. Gambetta, his wife, a slender, alert, black eyed little body, detests politics with all her heart. Leon Gambetta himself is unmarried, his Parisian household being ruled by an elderly aunt, who is said to be a very pleasant old lady, but somewhat hard of hearing. A love affair with a married lady is, it is rumored, the cause of the prolonged celibacy of M. Gambetta. I wonder if we shall ever be called upon to salute him at the Elysee as president of the French republic. Stranger and more improbable things than that have happened, and in that case he would be obliged to marry, for France requires a lady in her official mansion to preside over the social matters of Paris.

OUR COUNTRY.

How It Grew by Decades.

1776—The worst penmen in America sign the declaration of independence, and the United States is born. Jenner invents vaccination, and Garrick disgusted with amateur Hamlets quits the stage forever.

1785—Articles of confederation, treaty with Morocco, Columbia college, New York, founded, but no crew entered for the regatta.

1796—Tennessee, nature's hooppole and tar repository, admitted to the union. Washington steps down and out without any handsome presents or itching for a third term. Susan Anthony just getting into society and smashing male hearts generally.

1806—Fulton hopes to blow up the world and invents steamboats. Total eclipse this year of the sun and Aaron Burr. First souphouse in the world established.

1816—Indiana admitted to the union. Treaty with Algiers. Dr. Mary Walker first meditates pantaloons.

1826—Adams and Jefferson die. Sing Sing prison built and stocked with the great spirits of the age. English grammar kicks the bucket in the person of Lindley Murray. About this time the "little hatchet" story was carved out of gossamers.

1836—Arkansas admitted, Seminole war, railways begin to slay their thousands. The baggage smasher springs into existence. Anthony no longer dotes on slate pencils and pickles, but aspires to suspenders. Davy Crockett kills his last "b'ar."

1846—The sacred order of "Mexican Veterans" is founded. The author of the Star Spangled Banner dies and leaves the country weeping. Under the influence of a new invention called the lunches the country recovers.

1856—Kansas begins to bleed, and so does Sumner's head. Braggart Brooks pays a fine. Base ball and sewing machine agents spring into existence. Mrs. Southworth writes twenty-five redhot novels.

1863—Andrew Johnson vetoes every bill except his washerwoman's. Fenianism "goes up," and the Atlantic cable goes down. About this time Beecher sees Elizabeth quite frequent, and Sergeant Bates having escaped from the lunatic asylum continues his flag perambulations.

1876—Centennial. One hundred million acres all in Philadelphia. Everybody's going if they walk. Board $18 a day. One biscuit and fishball $2 50. Striped stockings lovelier than ever. St. Louis wins the base ball championship. Hooplah!—St. Louis Republican.

ACROSS THE CHASM.

The Blue and the Gray Happily Intermingled,

Atchison Patriot.

There are living within the corporate limits of this city a gentleman and his wife from whose life-history we glean the following remarkable chapter, the truthfulness of which we vouch for, having known some of the facts prior to their citizenship here—facts that are known only to the husband, the wife, her family and a few of their old Missouri acquaintances. The names of the parties are not given for obvious reasons.

The gentleman has been a resident of Kansas for many years, and when the country called for defenders, was the first to respond to that call. He enlisted as a private in the Kansas regiment that won distinction upon many a battle field, and he was ever at his post—being off of duty not a single day for many months. He participated in several sanguinary battles, but fortune favored him, and when mustered out of service he had not a single scar to show. In after years he drifted to Platte county, where he remained for some months, during which time he became acquainted with, wooed and won his present wife.

She was a young girl about seventeen years of age when the tocsin of war was sounded, and having beeen born and raised in the south, very naturally was a sympathizer with the "lost cause." She had a brother killed in some of the first battles around Springfield, Missouri, and she vowed that she would be that brother's avenger. Unbeknown to anyone, she cut her long hair, donned a suit of her younger brother's clothes, encased her feet in rough brogans, and one night left her home to become a soldier. The somewhat noted Cy Gordon was then operating in Platte, Clay and Buchanan counties, with as dare-devil a band as ever drew sabre. She sought out his camp and followed his black flag in many a hot engagement. She was never suspected. Who would suspect a woman in that outcast band? She rode like a trooper there were few better pistol shots in the company, owing to early training given her by her brothers, and out door exercise had browned and tanned her otherwise fair complexion. To be brief, she served for three years the cause of the southern confederacy—a portion of the time with an Arkansas regiment, which was opposed at one time in battle by the Kansas regiment to which her husband belonged. She came home, the war ended, and she resumed her place in the family circle, which her absence had broken.

She met this man she now calls husband, as we have previously stated, in Platte county, Mo., loved him and finally married him, and they are now residents of this city. They often talk over the days when they went a "soldiering," and while she yet believes the cause for which she periled her life was just, she cheerfully accepts the "situation."

James Buchanan and Gift-Givers.

The Baltimore American prints the following letter to the editor:

My attention has this moment been called to an item in your paper of the 13th inst., which reads as follows:

"A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT GIFT-TAKER.—To show that President Grant is not the only chief magistrate who accepted presents the subjoined letter goes to prove:

"'WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1860.

"'MY DEAR SIR:—I have received the case containing specimens of the birds of America, for which you have my thanks. I hesitated as to whether I would accept them, having acted on the principle since I became president that I would not receive presents of value from any friend. These would come within my rule, but still I shall not return them, but retain them as a token of your personal regard. I have no doubt that Miss Lane will be much pleased with them. Your friend, very respectfully,

"'JAMES BUCHANAN.'

'The name of the person to whom this was addressed desires that his name be withheld, but if the genuineness of the letter is questioned his name will be given."

"The insinuation attempted to be conveyed herein is so unjust that I am sure your sense of propriety will hardly deny me the opportunity of so pronouncing it, over my own signature, in your columns. My uncle, Mr. Buchanan, has long been slandered and villified by both northern and southern extremists, for no other reason than that his patriotism impelled him to disregard party ties and personal friendships in an honest effort to uphold the constitution and laws of his country and to avert civil war; but none have yet dared to insinuate aught against his personal honor and integrity. Not only whilst occupying the presidency, but during a long life devoted to the service of his country, Mr. Buchanan's invariable rule was to decline all presents. The "gift" to which reference is now made consisted of six or eight small stuffed birds in a glass case. My uncle's first impulse was to apply in this case the rule which governed him after entering public life, and to return the offered present, trifling as it was; but the thing was so utterly valueless except as a token of "personal regard" and good will, that after some hesitation he decided to retain it rather than wound the feelings of the person sending it. Fortunately this "gift," as it is now dignified, is or was when I last saw it, at Wheatland, where it has been kept out of proper regard for the motive which prompted the gentleman to send it to Mr. Buchanan and it is to be regretted that a similar feeling did not induce the recipient of Mr. Buchanan's letter to hold it sacred rather than allow it to be used in this unwarrantable manner. Yours very respectfully,

"HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON.

"116 Park street, March 4, 1876."

The Methodist Centennial.

New York Herald.

Nearly a decade has passed since the Methodists of the United States commemorated their centennial anniversary of the founding of Methodism on this continent, and the enthusiasm of occasion they contributed for education, church extension, missions and other connectional interests, thirty millions of dollars. The rich of their wealth contributed liberally and the poor gave of their poverty, that they and their posterity might be able to say in the years to come that they had done something, if not all that they could do, in honor of such an event. But while 1766 was the year when Methodism took foothold on northern soil, and, like other isms of its time, held on and prospered because of the hard knocks it received, this was not actually the beginning of efforts to establish the sect on this new continent. In 1735 John Wesley came to Georgia and tried to plant Methodism there. But Wesley was too ardent an abolitionist, and by his outspoken utterances on "the sum of all villanies," as he styled slavery, he neutralized his influence as a preacher, and his following was scarcely worth numbering. Three years later, in 1738, Whitefield came hither, and like a meteor he flashed up and down the land from Georgia through the Carolinas and the old dominion to Massachusetts. He made seven visits to this country, and finally died and was buried here. North Carolina was the only state that with any degree of cordiality welcomed the new sect; not because it was a new sect, but rather because it was looked upon as an erratic daughter of the venerable establishment of Great Britain. Her ministers and members received aid and comfort from Episcopal ministers in the states where she tried to maintain a foothold; and to-day in the south, as also in the north, it is the largest and wealthiest denomination in the land. Starting almost with the nation's birth, it has kept pace with the national growth, and in everything that marks the advancement of the republic the Methodist Episcopal church can show step for step in its progress. The people of Raleigh, N. C., have something therefore, to commemorate to-day the growth of Methodism which one hundred years ago numbered its communicants at six hundred and eighty three in that state and Tennessee, where to-day it has tens of thousands. The only man who attended the first general conference of Methodists in the United States and who remembered its growth of nearly one hundred years—the venerable Father Boehm—died a few months ago near this city, in the one hundredth year of his age. There is one other venerable minister now living in the south who has attained nearly the years of Father Boehm, and who, after him, knows more about Methodism's infancy than any other man living—the Rev. Dr. Pierce, father of the bishop of that name in the church south. There is another minister residing in this city, nearly at the close of his ninth decade, who remembers when there were not as many Methodists in the United States and Canada as there are now in the city of New York—the venerable Father De Vinne. What hath God wrought in the lifetime of those men for this church and by this church!

Three of the bishops of the south will to-day trace its progress of a century and speak of the sturdy character of its founders and of the many methods of its propogation, which for three-quarters of a century were peculiar to itself, but which are now more or less in vogue in all other denominations, their usefulness having been fully tested. Among those methods none, perhaps, have had such an influence on Methodism, or been so successful in its promotion, as camp meetings, where, at the beginning of the present century, it was not an uncommon thing to see fifteen or twenty thousand persons present and at the end of such meeting to count three thousand converts. The meetings are held still, but the converts cannot be counted.

G. G.

What an Audacious Cynic Says of Him in the Capital.

Correspondence Washington Capital.

Pendleton the writer declares to be an irresistably fascinating man, who would have no need to employ money to get the thrice neglected claim allowed. Mrs. Belknap, then Mrs. Bower, was for some time a boarder at the Burnet House in Cincinnati, and very intimate with Mrs. Marsh. These ladies, although highly respected, were not considered good society. Mrs. Pendleton, who was a Key, of the "Star Spangled Banner" family, was not on visiting terms with Mrs. Bower nor Mrs. Marsh. The two last felt this deeply. Bower was killed and Mrs. Bower joined her sister, the wife of the secretary, in Washington. Now about this time "Gentleman George" appeared in Washington, preferring the claim of the Kentucky Central. He was not required to pay any money. A few short speeches,

A FEW WINNING SMILES,

and an invitation to join his family, then in Europe, did the business. George smiled on the fair Bower, and she softened. The fair Bower smiled on the secretary, and he softened. The secretary smiled on his subordinates, and they all softened, and in a few days "G. G." with $90,000 in his pocket escorted the fair Bower to New York, where she was the guest of the Marshes, and "G. G." lived at the New York Hotel, drove Mrs. Bower and Mrs. Marsh through Central park every afternoon, and every night at the opera or the theatre.

THE THREE GRACES

could be seen, and after, at Delmonico's a delicate supper of lobster salad and champagne terminated the pleasures of the day. In due course of time upon a Cunarder the three took passage for Europe, and, on the passage "G. G." appeared as their escort. Mrs. Marsh had had experience on the briny deep, and so escaped sea sickness, but the fair Bower had to be waited on and supported every hour of the day until the Irish channel was reached, and then, in smooth waters, the fair Bower bloomed. "G. G." was so true to his charge that

HE LINGERED IN LONDON,

driving in the park and visiting the opera as in New York, until Mrs. Pendleton heard of the devotion and ordered "Gentleman G." to join her on the continent, which, as a devoted husband he was bound to do. It is said that some serious consequences were threatened, but I have always regarded them as unfounded rumor. The rest of this romance is somewhat sad. The two women, who were the Damon and Pythias of their day, fell out. They disagreed with each other. Each accused the other with

IMPUDENT CONDUCT.

And as Mrs. Bower became Mrs. Belknap, a wife of a secretary of the cabinet, she had somewhat the advantage in social status, and so the fair Marsh sought to pull her down and down she came. But don't you see in all this how ridiculous it is to suppose "G. G." was called on to spend money when his soft, persuasive tongue, and his tender, loving eyes and handsome person and high position could win the day? This story, expanded even to Mrs. Pendleton having left her husband and

MEDITATED A DIVORCE.

has been in certain circles in Washington for weeks, but newspaper men have been reticent to give it publicly. It is asserted that if he had not been hampered by this state of things Pendleton could have shown that his share of the Kentucky Central claim was not excessive. It is shown in proof of Pendleton's generosity of character that in 1868 a circus was held in Cincinnati, and ten friends of "G. G." made a fund of $10,000 to carry his nomination at the New York convention. The money was paid in, and the subscribers supposed that it had gone the way of all political contributions.

THEY WERE MISTAKEN.

No sooner had the defeated party returned to Cincinnati than Pendleton drew ten checks for $1,000 each, and sent them to the subscribing parties. Pendleton's standing is completely broken as a political aspirants, but his friends claim that he can not be charged with greed.

General Butler, not satisfied with blocking Dana's game, comes to the death of Pendleton with customary gusto. It is now asserted by Butler's friends that he has worked up Pendleton's case so that there is no doubt as to how "Gentleman George" secured the passage of the Kentucky Central railroad claim. It is said that Mr. Butler has traced the treasury warrants, in which the sum was paid, to New York, where one of them, amounting to $30,000, was paid to first a bank and then to a middleman, who paid the money to

THE THEN MRS. BOWER.

It will be remembered that Pendleton swore that he had never paid any money to any member of Belknap's family or any official of the government. This was very discreet of him, as it will be shown that the money was paid to Mrs. Bower, who was not at the time a member of the Belknap family. Mr. Butler has all the necessary names to make the story complete.

A FOOLISH STORY ABOUT DIAMONDS.

Washington Special to Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Various rumors are in circulation concerning alleged affairs similar to the post-tradership scandal, and the Pendleton railroad claim comes to the surface of gossip again. A story is told by a person, who met the Marshes and Pendleton in Europe, somewhat as follows: Pendleton went to Europe as he testified, immediately upon receiving the payment of this claim. In Paris, where he met Mrs. Bower now Mrs. Belknap, he bought and presented to her a very handsome set of diamonds costing several thousand dollars. Mrs. Marsh, it is stated, got hold of the bill in some way and sent it to Mrs. Pendleton who was in another part of Europe at the time, giving Mrs Pendleton to understand that it was a present purchased by her husband for her. When Gentleman George arrived home where his family were stopping Mrs. Pendleton, of course was on the lookout for diamonds, but they were not forthcoming. She alluded to the matter, and showed her husband the bill which the spiteful Mrs. Marsh had sent her. Gentleman George explained, as it is said that Mrs. Pendleton reports, that he was obliged to make Mrs. Bower a handsome present for service she had done him, and made it in diamonds instead of money. It is claimed on authority that can not be questioned that evidence has been discovered showing conclusively that $30,000 of the money received by Pendleton for getting the Kentucky Central railroad claim allowed went into the hands of Mrs. Bower, now Belknap, but was not paid to her directly. The evidence already taken shows that Pendleton had the amount of the claim divided into three treasury warrants, one of which, amounting to $30,000, was indorsed by him and made payable to the National Park bank of New York. In tracing the last named draft a clue was obtained which being followed, resulted in finding what is considered conclusive proof that the money, after passing through the hands of two persons, was paid over to Mrs. Bower in person in the city of New York.

The Revolt Against Dear Gas.

N. Y. Bulletin.

The gas companies almost everywhere, we see, are, after a fashion, accepting the situation—that is they are following the example of the Brooklyn corporation in reducing prices, though it is certain we are uttering the conviction of a majority of their customers when it is asserted that the reduction as yet is absurdly below what it ought to be, considering the reduced cost of labor, the comparative cheapness of raw material, &c. The growing popularity of the cheap and handy illuminating oils is an admonition to the gas companies they would do well to heed. It means, first, that the reduction has not gone far enough, and second, that unless the companies respond to the reasonable expectations of the public, the public will persevere in the endeavor to get on without them, and then where will their dividends and their stocks be?—though perhaps that is a private affair, and none of the public's business.

The Baltimore and Philadelphia companies are yielding to the pressure, but the complaint there also is that they have not gone far enough. Throughout New England, we observe, the popular disposition is not less marked to encourage this almost general revolt against dear gas. Thus, the thrifty little city of Lynn has resolved to abandon its use in lighting the streets, and to substitute kerosene, not only as a matter of economy, but as securing altogther a more satisfactory light.

Other towns and cities will probably follow if the experiment is, as there is but little doubt it will be satisfactory.

As if taking the alarm at this proceeding, we see it anounced that the Boston, Roxbury and Cambridge gas companies are giving notice of reductions on rates. But there, as here, the reduction does not go far enough. Visitors to Boston meanwhile are struck with the rapid multiplication of stores for the sale of kerosene oil and kerosene lamps, the demand for which, among business men as well as among families, was never so urgent.

Many improvements are being made in the latter to render them ornametal as well as useful. As to their safety, nobody seems to have any question about that now. It may be that "the gas companies know"—probably they do know—"their own business best," but if that be so, it strikes one as a singular sort of business management that has pursued a policy which has thus raised up a formidab's competition which threatens to cut down revenue to a point that can searcely fail to inspire with uneasiness the many worthy people who have capital invested in it.

No doubt the gas companies mean well enough and want to do what is right, but trouble is like a good many other well meaning people, they have shut their eyes to the fact that the day for fancy prices has gone by, and that as most other of the necessaries and comforts of life are coming or have come down to hard pan, it is no use trying to keep up gas rates to the war standard. Rowing against the stream may be a fine demonstration of courage for a little while, but the boatman in the end must accept the inevitable and go the other way or be swamped. He has no other alternative.

Important to Parents and Guardians.

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation

NEAR WHEELING, W. VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every department of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have long been a subject of surprise to the native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to have made this Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy, and to render them really practical and useful woman of society in after years. Simplicity of dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united to the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum), will, we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars, apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia. jan1—d2taw1y

To Contractors.

THE plans and specifications of the "ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY" will be ready and may be seen at the office of the Company, 174 Marietta street, on and after March 25th, where full particulars in regard to the work may be obtained.

Proposals for the Mason work will be received at the office of the Company till 12 o'clock, noon, March 31st.

Proposals for the Carpenters work, also for the Iron work, will be received until 12 o clock, noon, Tuesday, April 4th.

By order of the Executive Committee.

H. I. KIMBALL,
mar23—dthur&fri President.

For the Ladies.

MRS. A. McCORMICK would respectfully inform the ladies of Atlanta and vicinity that she has just received a

Beautiful Lot of Ecru Lace,

every style. Also, a large assortment of the handsomest

NECK TIES

ever brought to this city. Also, the latest styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS

in great variety. The ladies will please call and examine for themselves.

mar5—deod1m

By JOYNER & ELLIS.

NIGHT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY NIGHT, 24th instant, we will sell at our auction room, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES, HARDWARE, TRUNKS, &c., &c. A few OIL PAINTINGS AND CHROMOS.

mar23—d2t

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

NINETY-NINTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000, according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know. Address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
41 Park Row. New York.

Van Horn House,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Just the Right of the Union Depot

Opened January, 1875.

M. D. VAN HORN, Prop'r

CLERKS,

C.N. TERRY........I. P GRISWOLD

PASSENGERS

Going North or East,

WILL avoid night changes and secure the MOST COMFORTABLE AND SHORTEST ROUTE, by buying tickets

VIA THE VA. MIDLAND.

This route is ONE HUNDRED MILE SHORTER than any other to the

Springs of Virginia.

W. D. CHIPLEY,
General Southern Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

G. J. FOREACRE,
General Manager,
Alexandria. Va. [apr1—dt

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. ADVERTISING AGENTS 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made

Couche House,

KINGSTON..................GEORGIA.

THIS large Hotel is now kept by W. W. Rainey and Mrs. T. R. Couche, formerly the proprietor of this house. No pains will be spared to give the traveling public good accommodation—both eating and sleeping. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge.

W. W. RAINEY.
MRS. T. R. COUCHE,
feb12—d3m Proprietor.

Centennial Route.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

LOUISVILLE & CINCINNATI

SHORT LINE

RAILROAD.

THE QUICKEST, BEST & ONLY ROUTE With which passengers from the South make direct connection at Louisville with

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

To Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Philadelphia,

New York

And other Eastern Cities

WITHOUT CHANGE

Arriving many hours in advance of all other Lines. Connections made at Cincinnatti with all Lines running

Pullman & Wagner

PALACE SLEEPERS.

To Toledo, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Baltimore, Washington, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, Albany, Salamanca and New York

Without Change.

This is the only Line running its entire trains from Louisville to Cincinnati, and the only Line by which passengers from the South enroute to Eastern and Northern Cities can avoid a tedious haul through Louisville by changing cars at Short Line Junction, with L. & G. S. R. R., three miles south of the city, where they can be served with an excellent meal at Rufer's Dining Hall, at all hours. Through Sleepers from New Orleans, Mobile, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Little Rock, Memphis, Montgomery and Nashville, make direct connection at Short Line Junction with through Sleepers to New York and other Eastern Cities via this Line.

During the Centennial

Exhibition at Philadelphia, this Line will sell Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA

LOUISVILLE & THE SHORT LINE

The only Line running through cars to Eastern Cities. For sale at the the Ticket Offices in the South and Southwest.

JOHN MAC LEOD,
S. S. PARKER, Gen'l Sup't.
G. P. & T. Agt, Louisville, Ky.
jan2—d1y

MAKE YOUR FORTUNE.

GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING OF THE

LOUISIANA

State Lottery

(Incorporated 1868.)

Takes Place April 29, 1876

AT NEW ORLEANS.

POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT

POSITIVELY NO SCALING.

Capital Prize, $100,000

35,80 Prizes, amounting to $502,500,

All Paid in Gold.

One Prize to Every Six Tickets.

Only 20,000 Tickets at $50 Each

UNITED STATES CURRENCE

Tenth & Twentieth Coupons in Proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

ONE CAPITAL PRIZE..........	$100,000
1 Prize....................	50,000
1 Prize....................	20,000
1 Prize....................	10,000
2 Prizes at $5,000.........	10,000
4 Prizes at 2,500..........	10,000
20 Prizes at 1,000.........	20,000
50 Prizes at 500...........	25,000
1200 Prizes at 100.........	120,000
2000 Prizes at 50..........	109,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes at $200	$20,000
100 Approximation Prizes at 100	10,000
100 Approximation Prizes at 75	7,500
3580 Prizes in all, am't'g to (gold)	$502,500

Tickets for sale by all regularly appointed agents and by the

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.
P. O. Box 692, N. O. [mr7—d&w7w

DR. RICE,

No. 37 Court Place,

Louisville, Kentucky.

A REGULARLY Educated and legally qualified Physician and the most successful as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of **Private, Chronic and Sexual** Diseases.

Spermatorrhœa and Impotency as the result of self-abuse in youth or sexual excesses in maturer years or other causes, and producing some of the following effects Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams,) Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering **marriage unhappy or improper**, are thoroughly and permanently cured. **Syphilis** positively and entirely eradicated from the system. **Gonorrhœa**, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other Private Diseases quickly cured!

It is self evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact, often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by express or mail everywhere.

Consultation personally or by letter, free and invited. Charges reasonable, and correspondence strictly confidential.

Address as above.

A Private Counsellor

of 200 pages sent to any address (securely sealed for thirty cents. Should be read by all.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.

feb20— [aug5-d&w

THOMPSON'S RESTAURANT.

Important to the Public.

ON and after Monday, the 20th of March, 1876, I shall adopt the following Bill of Fare at my Restaurant for the benefit of the public.

I will furnish BREAKFAST from 6 to 9 o'clock a. m., from

25 to 50 cts each.

DINNER from 12 m. to 3 p. m., at from

25 to 50 cents.

SUPPER from 6 to 9 p. m., from

25 to 50 cents.

Also, I will hereafter furnish all special orders at reduced prices.

mar19—dtf R. G. THOMPSON.

Fresh Butter.

A FEW FAMILIES supplied with CHOICE FRESH BUTTER, daily or weekly, by

W. J. BALLARD,
mar24—d1w Union Depot.

Business Directory.

NICK HOLMES, Boot and Shoe Maker, No. 73 Broad street, Atlanta, Georgia, solicits the public patronage. Will guarantee all his work. Boots and Shoes specialty. Give him a call. jan9—d6m

R. DOVER, PRACTICAL SLATER, 16 Broad street, near the Bridge, Atlanta, Georgia. Plain and Ornamental Slating done at the lowest prices. A large assortment of the BEST ROOFING SLATES and of DIFFERENT COLORS always on hand. Slating done in any part of the State. State Roofs Repaired. All my work warranted for two years. Orders from city and country solicited. mar19,'75—1yy

DENTISTS.

L. D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

E. B. MARSHALL, Dentist. Office and residence 331 Marietta street. Will visit various points in the State the first half of each month. feb29—dtf

LAWYERS.

POPE BARROW, Attorney at Law, Athens, Georgia. Will practice in the counties of Clark, Jackson, Oconee, Madison, Oglethorpe and Wilkes. Collections made and promptly remitted.
feb18— jan25, 1876—d1yr

BOYKIN WRIGHT, ATTORNEY AT Law, Augusta, Georgia. Office, No. 193 Broad street, up-stairs. Collections made and promptly remitted. [jan21-d3m

PAUL C. HUDSON, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Ga. Will practice in McDuffie and adjoining counties. Collections a specialty. dec31—d3m

JACKSON & THOMAS, Attorneys at Law. No. 4 Broad street, Athens, Ga. Will practice in the Courts of the State. March 1, 1876—d1y

W. D. TUTT, Attorney at Law Thomson, Ga. dec25—d3m

HENRY C. RONEY, Attorney at Law, Thomson, Georgia, Will practice in the Augusta, Northern and Middle Circuits and Supreme Court of the State. Prompt attention giveen to collections. dec25 d

R. T. NELMS, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties, and the Federal Courts nov7—d6mo

ROBERT D. WALKER, Jr., Attorney at Law, Savannah, Ga. Prompt attention given to business. Sept. 1, 1875 —d1y

DANIELS, PRINTUP, ATTORNEY AT Law, Rome, Georgia. Will practice in the United States and Superior Courts of the State. may2, 1875—d1y

MATT. H. SANDWICH, ATTORNEY at Law. Thomaston, Georgia. Commercial collections. Practices in the Courts of Georgia. May 8, 1875—d1y

C. A. THORNWELL, Attorney at Law, Rome, Georgia. Special attention to collections. mar 19, '75—d1vm

LAW CARD.—J. A. McWHORTER, Attorney at Law, Greenesboro, Georgia. Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care. Will attend reguarly the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Collection of claims a specialty. March 12, 1876—d1y

O. A. LOCHRANE, Attorney at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. mar22—dtf

HENRY JACKSON, J. M. LUMPKIN.
Reporter of Supreme Court.

JACKSON & LUMPKIN, Attorneys at Law, 21½ Alabama street. Practice in the State and Federal Courts. Special attention given to business before the Supreme Court. mar9—dtf

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

JAMES A. BARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug9—d1y

HENRY L. PATTERSON, ATTORNEY at Law, Cumming, Forsyth county, Georgia. Will practice in all the Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit, except Cobb. Special attention given to looking after Wild Lands and to the collection of claims. april1, 1875—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON ATTORNEY AT Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1875—d12m

EDWARD J. REAGAN, Attorney at Law, Hampton, Georgia. Practices in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to commercial and other collections. nov5, '75—d1y

WILLIAM M. SIMS, Attorney at Law. Washington, Georgia. Will practice in Wilkes and adjoining counties. Collection of claims of non-resident creditors a specialty. nov5—dtf

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75—d1v

J. S. JAMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW Douglasville, Georgia. Will practice in the county of Douglas and adjoining counties. Collections made a specialty. By permission refers to John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga., Hon. J. M. James Ordinary of Douglas, and J. C. Dorsett Clerk Superior Court of Douglas county. dec10. 1875—d&w12mo

RHEUMATISM.

DR. RUSSELL'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia without fail. It also corrects Indigestion, cures Dyspepsia, Purifies the Blood and renovates the entire system. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle 23 Broad Street.
jan25—d6m lasp Atlanta, Ga.

Headquarters for Drugs, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, WINDOW GLASS

— AND —

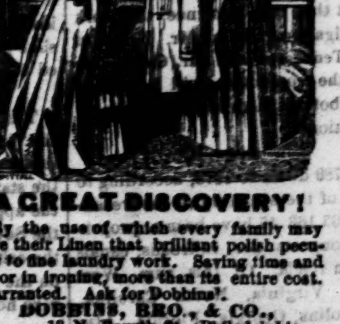
Patent Medicines.

50 CASES Congress "C" Water, fresh from the Spring,
100 carboys Sulphuric Acid,
25 bales Gambier,
100 cases Ball Potash,
100 kegs Soda,
50 cases Lorillard's Snuff,
50 jars Lorillard's Snuff,
20 tons White Lead,
1000 gallons Pure Linseed Oil, fresh from the crushers,
4 car loads Window Glass.

We are Headquarters for these goods and prompt paying dealers cannot do better than send us their orders.

HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR,
Wholesale Druggists,
mar19—d1w No. 11 North Pryor St.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH



A GREAT DISCOVERY!

By the use of which every family may give their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted. Ask for Dobbins'.

DOBBINS, BRO., & CO.,
13 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia.
P. & G. T. DODD & CO., Sole Agents,
Atlanta, Ga. mar21—d&wtf

KISER & WATSON

ARE RECEIVING daily NEW GOODS bought for CASH only, and are prepared to compete with any house in the trade and will sell to consumers at

Jobbers' Prices.

A full line of Dress Goods, Men's wear, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Notions, of the latest styles. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore and hope, by prompt attention and fair dealing, to share a fair portion of the trade, and we will satisfy you that our prices are low. Terms CASH.
77 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.
KISER & WATSON.
March 19, 1876—d1w

Daily Constitution

PRINTER FOR COUNTY AND CITY. Judicial Sales, Tax Sales, all Official Proceedings of City and County, published by authority.

The Largest Circulation, City, County and State—Definite Reputation.

General Traveling Agents:
T. M. ACTON. H. H. PARKS.

ATLANTA.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 25

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES: FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND GULF STATES RAIN WILL PREVAIL SOUTHEAST TO SOUTHWEST WINDS AND FALLING BAROMETER.

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 114¼ and closed at 114⅜.

LOW MIDDLINGS closed in New York yesterday 12⅛. Liverpool 6 9-16.

PENNSYLVANIA'S delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention are Senator Wallace, Heister Clymer, A. H. Dill, and H. M. North. Ex-Senator Buckalew was chosen to head the electoral ticket.

THE Montgomery Advertiser says the South and North railroad company has sold to the Macon and Brunswick road "two magnificent engines." They were sent to their destination this week.

OFFICIAL notice has been given that two-thirds of the state granges have ratified the amendments to the constitution proposed at the last meeting of the national grange. Those amendments are therefore in full force.

WHILE the price of living in the city of New York has not declined more than five per cent in the past three years, the tendency to economy amongst consumers has led to a far greater saving in expenses. People consume less than they did before the panic.

THE small towns that want to start national banks may as well fall back on the state system at once, as the comptroller of the currency and the senate committee on commerce are opposed to such an amendment of the law, and the senate has indefinitely postponed the bill.

THE twenty-seventh annual session of the Georgia medical association will be held in Augusta on the 19th day of next month. The railroads will carry the members thither for one fare, and it is hoped all will go armed with the matters of scientific interest they may possess.

THE colored population of Pensacola is suffering severely from an epidemic of small pox. It is a winter disease, but our health authorities should keep an eye on it. But we have no supervising health officer. We have no sanitary system so far as prevention is concerned. The city's health takes care of itself.

DAVIS and Cardozo are now disposed of, and Ames soon will be. The latter's failure to appoint a lieutenant governor is the cause of general congratulation among the democrats in Mississippi The republicans curse him, and charge that he sold out to the white liners to save himself from conviction.

THE house territorial committee have decided to report in favor of the bill which has already passed the senate, to admit New Mexico as a state. A majority of the democrats in the committee are opposed to it, but Mr. Franklin, of Missouri, and a Texas democrat, join the republicans in favoring it.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati Enquirer contains this significant sentence for a lot of people in this state who ought to be ashamed of their work: "Ben Hill says he has no secession speech to deliver and the Savannah News and other papers need not halloo before they are hurt."

MR. WRIGHT, the grange commissioner, is in England Mr. John Ruskin has written to him, saying that he approves of the system of granges, and hopes they will take root and prosper in Great Britain. Mr. Wright is not sanguine of such result at present, but thinks that the basis of a union will soon be formed between British co-operative societies and corresponding grange societies in America.

IN presenting a lot of petitions from Macon and Brunswick for the improvement of the harbor of Brunswick, Senator Gordon remarked that "the city of Brunswick has probable the very best harbor south of New York, unless it be a harbor on the South Carolina coast." At his request the petitions were referred to the committee on commerce. He expressed a hope that they would there receive favorable attention.

THE following figures show that the credit of democratic Georgia is holding up very well in the great money markets of the country:

	1876.	1875.
Virginia 6's (old)	34	34
Virginia (consol)	74	69
North Carolina 6's (old)	17¾	26
South Carolina 6's	85	30
Georgia 6's	95	85
Georgia 7's (new)	105	95
Georgia 7's (gold)	106	82
Alabama 5's	33½	36
Alabama 8's	34	50
Louisiana 6's	44	30
Levee 6's	44	29
Texas 10's	99	92½
Arkansas 6's	40	25

HON. JOHN F. HOUSE has been appointed a sub-committee, by the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, to investigate alleged irregularities in the federal courts in East Tennessee, and the Knoxville Tribune says he is expected to arrive in that city in a short time to commence the work of investigation. With Mr. House at work in Tennessee and Mr. Candler in Georgia, the committee will be apt to reach the bottom facts of official villainy in this section.

FROM 1789 down to 1873, according to the report of the secretary of the treasury, $104,705,163 45 have been appropriated by congress for railroads, canals and wagon roads. Of this sum West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Lousiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee—in all twelve states—have received only $3,246,861 56. Of this relatively small amount West Virginia, Texas and Georgia have received not a single dollar; South Carolina only $9,961 62, Tennessee $5,000 and Virginia $57,538 27. The government has gathered a large amount of revenue in the south, and expended it elsewhere. Let congress aid our Atlantic and Great Western canal, and we will not grumble about the balance due this section.

A NAVAL STATION AT TYBEE.

Gov. Smith seconds the efforts of the public authorities of Savannah in urging Georgia's senators and representatives to work unitedly and energetically towards securing the establishment of a naval station at Tybee roads. It is a matter of considerable importance to the state, and should command the attention and support of our contemporaries in every congressional district.

The city council of Savannah have requested their mayor to present to congress statistics showing the advantages of the mouth of the Savannah for a naval station. It is known to be a capacious roadstead, and evidence will be furnished to show that an inexhaustible supply of fresh water is close at hand. The fresh water used by the fleet at Port Royal is transported from Charleston, and the vegetables and meats are obtained in Augusta. The water costs two and a half cents a gallon, and the annual water bill of a monitor in that harbor amounts to $9,000. All this money and much more can be saved by transferring the fleet to Tybee, where fresh water, meats and vegetables are always accessible. These advantages will be duly set forth by the Savannah people, and our delegation should add their influence and zeal in presenting them for the purpose of securing a naval station on our coast.

Governor Smith has very properly taken hold of the matter. In a letter addressed to the senators and representatives from the state, he says: "The object sought to be attained is, in very many respects, an important one, both as regards local and general interests in our state; and the memorialists have so ably supported it, upon considerations of public economy and convenience, that I have no hesitation in asking in its behalf the earnest efforts of the senators and representatives from Georgia. Whilst the interest of the federal government would be subserved by the location of the naval station at Savannah instead of Port Royal—as is clearly shown by the memorialists—it is also equally true that the merchants, the mechanics, the miners, the lumbermen, the railroad companies, and other great interests of our state, would derive material benefit from the existence of such a public work on our coast. But I need not enlarge on these points, which your intelligence will readily discern, and, beyond their bare statement, I content myself with commending the object of the memorialists to your earnest consideration and zealous and united effort."

AN INTERESTING CASE.

On Thursday of last week a railroad case, involving a million of dollars, was argued before Judge Woods in the United States circuit court sitting at New Orleans. The plaintiffs are Georgians—Messrs. L. P. and John T. Grant, Col. W. M. Wadley, Gen. Henry R. Jackson, and perhaps fifty more. The defendants are John T. Ludeling, John Ray and others, who claim to have purchased in good faith the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad. The latter were really fraudulent possessors. The supreme court of the United States so decided, and the case heard by Judge Woods last week was brought to carry out the decision of the highest court. That decision was rendered in the broadest possible terms. It virtually declares that Ludeling and his associates are frauds.

Some time last year Judge Woods placed the road in the hands of a receiver, and ordered Ludeling & Co., to account for all the moneys derived by them from the property. In obedience to this order they proceeded to make out an account current, to strike a balance between receipts and expenditures. As expenditures and interest they placed $2,071,125 on the debit side of the account. The credit side showed only the sum of $975,168, thus leaving a balance in favor of Ludeling and the other rascals of over a million dollars, which they claimed should be paid first of all, and prior to a sale of the property for account of the first mortgage bondholders. They absolutely claimed a lien over those bondholders.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the plaintiffs deny the legality or equity of any such monstrous demand. They hold that the property is not answerable for one dollar to Ludleing & Co., and that their mortgage covers the whole property, with all improvements, no matter by whom made. The supreme court of the United States has so decided, and beyond that the law of Louisiana accords to the fraudulent possessor no rights whatever. Hon. John A. Campbell and Judge Spofford presented the case of the plaintiffs, and the New Orleans Democrat says that "the pretences of Ludeling, Ray and associates were thoroughly shown up and scouted at. Their facts were brought to the test of truth and proved to be—no facts. Their law was torn into shreds and tatters, and they left the court room, convinced that their case was lost if the law was properly administered by the court." The decision of Judge Woods has not appeared in the New Orleans papers, and probably has not been rendered.

THE sections relating to duties on cottons in the Morrison tariff bill have been gone over in the ways and means committee, and left without material change The chairman is now confident that the bill will come out of committee in a week or so in nearly the same form as when it was offered, except, perhaps, in respect to the tea and coffee tax, which it is supposed will be voted out. The idea of the chairman is that the duty on silks provided in the bill can be increased with advantage to the revenue.

THE Savannah News speaks of what the "honest papers" of Georgia say about the lease. We did not before know that the standard of honesty in Georgia was the approval of, or the agreement with, the Savannah News. We have copied the criticisms of a great many journals on the subject, and we think they are very honest journals. We give in this issue another and a very clear and strong one, from that excellent journal, the Brunswick Appeal, almost the next door neighbor of the Savannah News.

THE report stated in our yesterday's issue about the candidacy of ex-Gov. Johnson we do not credit. From our information we do not believe that Gov. Johnson is now or will be a candidate for governor. The effort to drag him into the canvass will utterly fail, if we are not very greatly misinformed. Before we think otherwise, we shall have to hear from Mr. Johnson directly.

RE-DISTRICTING SOUTH CAROLINA.

If a democratic state had violated the law as South Carolina has in the formation of congressional districts, the radicals of past congresses would not have hesitated to make a new apportionment. The third South Carolina district is not composed of contiguous territory. Any of the late radical houses would have held that such action vitiated the election of a democrat, or even of a whole democratic delegation. But the present house has a higher sense of respect for self government and popular rights. The committee on elections, before whom the third district matter is pending, resolved that South Carolina should herself correct the illegal construction of districts by forming them of contiguous territory and of equal populations as near as may be.

Under the gentle and just pressure of this resolution the vari-colored legislature of the state has attempted to form new congressional districts. Two bills were introduced for that purpose. The senate bill was an approach to compliance with the law, but this was rejected, and the unjust and illegal house bill substituted. It gives one district 34,000 more population than at least one other has. It is believed that the committee on elections will not accept it as a reasonable compliance with the law, but will take the whole matter into their own hands, and act with promptness and decision. They certainly would be justified in setting aside the gerrymandering work of the disreputable legislature.

THE Savannah News is worried that we are so ready to have the people read the Lease evidence, that we have printed fifteen or twenty thousand copies and furnished them free to the press. We now propose to furnish the supplements free to the Savannah News, which has neither had the journalistic enterprise, nor the sense of justice, *to give all the evidence to all its readers*. As an additional liberality, we will add to the supplements copies of the Savannah News' receipts to Ex-Gov. Brown and the lessees.

FACT AND COMMENT.

MRS. ROBESON says her husband wouldn't be guilty of receiving $20,000—in instalments.—Hartford Times.

JAMES F. CLAY is prominently named in connection with a seat in congress from the Kentucky second district.

THE national union republican party is what they call it in Rhode Island. The name is long enough to reach across the state.—Boston Post.

THE Massachusetts senate has adopted, by a vote of 18 to 10, an amendment to the state constitution conferring on women the right of suffrage.

THE number of deaths in New York in 1875, from all causes, was 30,709—an increase of 1,982 over the number reported for 1874.

THE recent strike in the job printing offices of New York, will, according to the New York Journal of Commerce, end in the downfall of the typographical union.

MR. R. H. DANA, JR, is said to be in entire sympathy with the established church of England, being not only an Episcopalian, but an advanced ritualist.

COL. JAMES O. BROADHEAD is liable to turn up at the St. Louis convention as a democratic candidate for the presidency There are several projects on foot in Missouri to bring him out as a "favorite son."

THE Philadelphia Chronicle thinks that an honest, decent man has no business in Washington which should detain him over three days, and he ought to be fumigated when he comes away.

IN the current number of Harper's Magazine, Mr. Edwin P. Whipple tries to show that American literature is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by Cape Cod, on the west by Hoosac tunnel, and on the south by Providence plantation.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM: "If Dana ever did have the patience to read through any of the writings of the prolix William Beach Lawrence, he ought to be punished for it; and much more, if afterwards he begulled the people into reading them by adopting for them for his own. No fate is too dreadful for such a monster.

FROM the Litchfield (Conn.) Enquirer (rep): Indications now point to the choice of either Blaine or Bristow at the national republican convention. We judge that the politicians prefer the former; the rank and file the latter; and as the politicians are apt to have their own way at the convention Blaine's chances are probably the best.

FROM the Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.) The Morton men are going about whooping for Hayes and fixing for second choice, and many of the Bristow men are inclined to do the same thing. We wish to warn the Bristow men to avoid this, and we draw the distinction between Bristow and Morton this way: Bristow is a presidential possibility and Morton is not.

THE Louisville Commercial points out the contrast between Mr. Pendleton and Hon J Guthrie. Mr. Guthrie, while president of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, collected a claim against the United States, amounting to over one million dollars, and refused to receive one cent of compensation beyond his traveling expenses and hotel bills in Washington.

THE Petersburg Index says: The following gubernatorial colloquies may not be amiss in these times of centennial reminiscence: What Gov. Vance said to Gov. Smith in 1864 was, "It's a long time between drinks." And they drank. What ex-Gov. Berkeley, of Virginia, said to ex-Gov. Drummond, of North Carolina, in 1676, was, "Sir, I am glad to see you; you shall be hanged in half an hour." And he was!

DANIEL DREW was the only man who knew the word by which his combination safe was opened. Once he was ill and did not get down to his office, so they sent to get the word. "Door," the messenger was told, but he worked with it half an hour, and the safe remained closed. He returned to the old gentleman. "What word did you, say?" "Door! door!" he shouted.—The clerk, suddenly remembering that Mr. Drew was eccentric in some things, asked. "How do you spell it sir?" Such ignorance! Do-a-r-e, of course," The safe opened.

THE cause of the collapse of the Carlist war is mentioned by the Paris correspondent of the London Times, who says that the late Duke of Modena ordered in his will that the legacy which he left to Don Carlos's wife should not be paid before peace had been declared, resulting in the victory or definite defeat of Don Carlos, who was to acquire this fortune either on the throne of Spain or in exile. Hence, since he had lost all hope of ascending the throne, Don Carlos thought it would be useless to prolong existence and that it would be better to bring the war to a close, quit Spain and take possession of the fortune left him under these conditions.

THE late William Dudley of Birmingham, England, left $500,000 to be applied for charitable purposes in the following manner: First, the assistance of young tradesmen of Birmingham of good character but narrow means, by lending them out of the capital and income moderate sums of money at low interest, on approved security; secondly, the relief of aged and necessitous tradesmen of the town who should never have received parochial aid, by annual or other grants out of income only; and, thirdly, the distribution of any surplus income not required, by the trustees, for the purposes previously specified, among such of the medical charities of the borough as the trustees should consider deserving of help. Mr. Dudley has also made a small bequest of about £?,000 altogether in favor of certain of the medical charities of the town.

WE are not surprised that the confederate generals in congress are unpopular with republicans. The republicans, when they had exclusive control of both branches of congress, adopted a system of revenue laws under which the government, in ten years, has been robbed of $300,000,000, and the republican officials enriched in that sum. And now the rebel Gordon, of Georgia, who is in the senate, through the magnanimity of the loyal men who arranged this bonanza, has had the impudence to expose the whole thing, and propose a reform of the system by which the stealing will be stopped and the revenues hereafter given to the government. The republicans have had enough of this rebel impudence, and we are not astonished that they are down on confederate generals.—New Orleans Democrat.

LEADERS are essential to parties. As but few men do their own thinking upon public questions, a large-brained, honest champion of a party, who thinks right and has the moral courage to carry out his conclusions, is as necessary to direct the sentiment of his party as is the commander to keep in order and make effective his forces. The party throughout the country is looking to Mr Lamar as its most prominent and reliable leader in congress, and whose opinions will, to a great extent, influence it in the future. The common order of politicians are only serviceable in giving force to the opinions and sentiments of those who are competent to grasp the issues before the country, and when a man of superior ability and sterling moral worth looms up above the plane of ordinary men, he should be looked to to give direction to the party. Mr. Lamar certainly holds that position at this time in the house of representatives. Such, we think, is the opinion of the party in the country.—Leesburg Washingtonian.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Last Man in the Procession at Augusta.

Special to the Constitution.

AUGUSTA, March 24, 1876.

The greater portion of the Atlanta delegation including E P Chamberlin, Amos Fox, Otis Jones, E A Angier, A J West, Howell C Glenn and others, arrived here this afternoon, and are detained over night in consequence of the night train having been taken off, the Oconee bridge not being replaced.

A large number of the excursionists visited Tallahasse, and were received by the governor of Florida They will reach here to-morrow. All had a glorious time and received the most hospitable treatment. The Atlanta delegation will reach home per Georgia railroad to-morrow afternoon, J.

Fire in Opelika.

Special to the Constitution.

A large one story residence belonging to Gov. John L. Pennington and occupied by Wm C Ross, was totally destroyed by fire at nine o'clock this morning. The house and furniture were insured. P.

Coming Conventions.

The following is a list of the political conventions called to date:

State	Party.	Where held.	date.
Rhode Island	Rep	Providence	March 29
Pennsyvania	Rep	Harrisburg	March 29
Vermont	Rep	Burlington	March 29
Ohio	Rep	Columbus	March 29
Mississippi	Rep	Jackson	March 30
Mississippi	Col Men's	Jackson	March 30
Ohio	Greenback	Columbus	April 6
Utah	Dem	Salt Lake	April 8
South Carolina	Rep	Columbia	April 14
Virginia	Rep	Lynchburg	April 12
Indiana	Dem	Indianapolis	April 19
Colorado	Rep	Denver	April 20
New York	Dem	Utica	April 26
Massachusetts	Rep	Boston	April 26
California	Rep	Sacramento	April 26
Oregon	Dem	Salem	April 26
Arkansas	Rep	Little Rock	April 27
Oregon	Rep	Portland	May 3
Michigan	Greenback	Jackson	May 3
Maryland	Rep	Frederick	May 4
South Carolina	Dem	Columbia	May 4
Kansas	Greenback	Topeka	May 4
Michigan	Rep	Grand Rapids	May 10
West Virginia	Rep	Clarksburg	May 11
Alabama	Rep	Montgomery	May 16
Indiana	Greenback	Indianapolis	May 17
Ohio	Prohibition	Cleveland	May 17
New Jersey	Rep	Trenton	May 17
Tennessee	Rep	Knoxville	May 17
Ohio	Dem	Cincinnati	May 17
Kentucky	Rep	Louisville	May 18
Illinois	Rep	Springfield	May 24
Alabama	Rep	Montgomery	May 24
Minnesota	Rep	St. Paul	May 24
Missouri	Rep	Jefferson City	May 24
Kansas	Rep	Topeka	May 24
Michigan	Dem	Lansing	May 24
Kansas	Dem	Topeka	May 24
Colorado	Dem	Pueblo	May 24
Kentucky	Dem	Louisville	May 25
Louisiana	Rep	New Orleans	May 30
Iowa	Rep	Des Moines	May 31
Alabama	Dem	Montgomery	May 31
Virginia	Dem	Richmond	May 31
Minnesota	Dem	St. Paul	June 1
Nebraska	Rep	Fremont	June 1
Wisconsin	Dem	Milwaukee	June 7
West Virginia	Dem	Charleston	June 8
National	Rep	Cincinnati	June 14
Arkansas	Dem	Little Rock	June 14
North Carolina	Dem	Raleigh	June 14
Florida	Dem	Quincy	June 21
National	Dem	St. Louis	June 27
Lousiana	Rep	New Orleans	June 27
Nebraska	Rep	Lincoln	Sept 26

Editorial Notes.

Brunswick Appeal.

A good deal has recently been said by the Georgia press about newspaper "ethics," and the mode and means used in securing the office of state printer The newspapers (of whom the Appeal was not one,) that received money from Gov. Brown for publishing communications and excerpts favoring the lease of the State road, are branded by some, while others can see no wrong in having done so. As all of the newspapers who received money for making these publications had previously defined their editorial position upon the subject, which was not afterwards influenced, we see no good reason why they should not have charged and received pay for publishing communications, excerpts, etc., in favor of or against the lease. *Clearly to our mind there was no wrong in doing so.* As to the practice prevalent in this state of the legislature electing a state printer we do not endorse, and have always thought that the printing should be farmed out to the lowest bidder. Under the present system many of our leading newspaper men and some of our smaller ones too, think they are entitled to a share of the profits of the state printing because they had worked hard for the party in power. The result is, combinations are made. Several of the larger fish announce themselves as candidates for office, and ask the support of their personal friends in the legislature. Some of the smaller fry do the same. Combinations are then made upon a basis of an equitable division of profits, and if then they do not feel certain of victory over the opposite combination, they subsidize the influence of some other candidate or newspaper men who can control their friends in the legislature. The legislator perhaps has no choice for the position, and is possibly under obligations to his editor friend, and therefore votes as he requests him to vote. We do not know that we can blame a man for buying off opposition, but we certainly must blame him who thus sells the votes of his friends.

Vessel Burnt.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 23.—It is reported that a vessel was burnt eighty miles east of Cape Henry, day before yesterday. Another vessel was anchored near by.

DOUBLY DAMNED.

A Witness in the Spencer Case Damned by Both Democrats and Radicals.

A Long Cabinet Consultation.

Spencer's Investigation.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—In the Spencer investigation continued by the senate to-day, Mrs. J J Moulton testified that her husband gave H. Ray Myers and other parties $400 to pay their expenses when they went to Washington to secure his appointment as postmaster at Mobile, and that when he got the office he was in debt $4,900.

I. Reagan cashier of the Montgomery postoffice, testified that Moulton gave him a draft for $2,250, endorsed by Spencer, that he kept it two days and that Moulton then took it up and gave his personal check for $3,000, to make good his stamp account. Witness knew of no postoffice money being used for political purposes for the election of Spencer.

George L. Putnam testified that Moulton was his money and stamp clerk, while he (Putnam) was postmaster at Mobile before Moulton succeeded him. He removed Moultom and reported the action to the post office department, because he was short in his accounts about $1,600. Moulton, however, made the deficit good. He also told Senator Spencer why he removed Moulton. After M.'s appointment Senator Spencer, in a conversation with witness in Washington city, said he had been deceived by Myers in regard to him (Putnam) and his removal was a bad job.

Moses S. Foote, a banker of Mobile, testified that he had discounted only one note for J. J. Moulton. It was for $2,500, and the negotiation was made by L. H. Myer, assessor of internal revenue. Witness refused to discount it until Moulton and Myer got Chas. Byce and C F Moulton to endorse it they. Told him that Senator Spencer would get $2,500 from the republican national executive committee to carry Alabama for that party and secure Spencer's election, and that he (witness) was sure to get his money. After they got the $2,000 on this note, they remarked that the troops would be ordered out of the state and they were bound to carry it. Witness said if they had told him this before they got the money he would not have let them have it; he was no politician and voted a mixed ticket. He was a conservative but did not vote for Greeley for president. The democrats in Mobile called him a d——d yankee and the republicans called him a d——d rebel.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—There was another extended meeting of the cabinet to-day, the session lasting nearly three hours, and a good deal of the usual routine business was disposed of. It is understood that the Mexican revolution was the subject of discussion, the attention of the government being called directly thereto by the application of certain Mexican local authorities, who are endeavoring to suppress the insurgents, to purchase arms from this government. The application was a matter of discussion, but there was no definite action. It may be that the matter will receive further attention from the war department.

There was also some consideration given in the cabinet to an application from the officers of the army stationed at Fort Sill and the administrative council of that post, for the retention of Evans as post trader. No action was taken beyond a reference of the subject to the secretary of war.

General Sherman will probably remain in this city several days. The impression here is that army headquarters will be restored to this city. It is certain that the new secretary of war considered that such restoration would be an action of very great propriety. It was with particular reference to this that Secretary Taft who had consulted with the president, invited Gen. Sherman to Washington. It has been well known that Gen. Sherman has often expressed his preference for St. Louis as a place of residence, and it is therefore not probable that should the army headquarters be retransferred to Washington that the general would remove his family back to this city.

Minister Foster will be directed to use his influence in favor of peace in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Gen. Sherman visited President Grant to-day.

Full attendance in the cabinet.

Nominations—Hoffman and Atkinson, of West Virginia, as secretary of legation to St. Petersburg.

Minister Seward, minister to China, has made explanations of a character satisfactory to the administration.

The question of the validity of the retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia was argued.

This case arises from the citizens of Alexandria refusing to pay taxes levied by Virginia.

Marsh read the Fort Sill exposure, published in the Tribune to Belknap in 1872; they both wondered who wrote it; Belknap thought it was General Hazen; Marsh fled to Canada, for fear of criminal persecution; Mrs Marsh knew Mrs Bowers since 1861; resided at the Burnet house 4 years; she and Mrs. Bowers were in company three weeks in London; Pendleton went out with them, but did not return with Mrs Bowers; knows nothing about the Kentucky railroad claims; her husband's original understanding about Fort Sill was with Belknap. The lady's evidence shows nearly every trading post paid tribute to some friend of Belknap, from Senator Harlan's assessment for political purposes.

Schenck writes to Mr. Faulkner that he left London on a day's notice, and is sick from the hasty journey, and to give him until Tuesday to appear.

The house bill appropriating $60,000 for postal cards, passed.

The bill reported for territorial government for the Indian territory, was recommitted to the committee on Indian affairs

In the committee of the whole on appropriation, a long and somewhat personal debate occurred over the item of reducing senators pay to $4,500, but no action was taken.

Adjourned to Monday.

SENATE—The bill preventing contributions for election purposes, was referred to the committee on privileges and elections.

The post route bill passed.

A resolution to engrave portraits of dead senators passed.

A bill for counting the electoral vote, and providing that when two persons disagree regarding the state the vote shall not be counted, passed. Thurman, the only democrat who voted for it, moved a reconsideration, in the hope that better results may be reached. Vote 34 to 26.

Executive session.

Adjourned to Monday.

Confirmation — Doolittle, assistant commissioner of patents.

Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, March 15, via Havana.—The revolutionists captured Jalapa, on the 12th inst. The state of Vera Cruz, was on the 13th declared in a state of siege. The insurgents occupied the railroad between this city and the capital yesterday, but they permit the trains to pass.

The primary meeting of congress will be held on the 20th. The regular opening session will take place April 1st.

Opened.

ROME, March 24.—The American Episcopal church in this city, will be opened tomorrow.

Captured.

BERLIN, March 24.—Six thousand chassepots were captured from France, and purchased by Servia. The Austrian border is guarded to prevent their reaching their destination.

Spain.

MADRID, March 24.—In the chamber of deputies, the president of the council was questioned about the suppression of fueros. He declared that constitutional unity would be immediately established throughout Spain, but that the government would not determine the question of the interior administration of the Basque provinces without hearing their representation.

Forgery.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Walter Cartman Sheridan was arraigned on 82 indictments for forgery, Plead not guilty, and was remanded to the tombs.

A Munificent Gift.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Mrs. Wm. H. Osborne purchased the Cozzens hotel property for $65,000 and presented it to the city of New York for a hospital for convalescents.

Havana steamers yesterday took $180,000 gold coin from this city, also some silver.

Lost from a Schooner.

GLOUCESTER, MASS., Mar. 24.—Three men were lost from a fishing schooner on Grand Banks.

Reduction in Freights.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Freight on live stock east has been heavily reduced. Five cents reduction per hundred on boxed meats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24.—Detective Whitely testified that he used $150,000 in 1871-2-3-4, in ferreting out the kuklux in North and South Carolina.

Irregularities in the public printing, involving $600,000 yearly, are being developed.

E. P. Smith, the Indian commissioner, is in arrears $300,000 at the White Earth agency, which he covered after becoming commissioner, thus using his official position for this purpose.

The deficiencies among the agents of the freedman's bureau are $800,000.

There is a growing disposition in both parties to take the currency question out of politics.

North Georgia and the Whisky Makers.

Gainesville Eagle.

We see a few newspapers in Georgia are greatly troubled over the fact that a very large proportion of those who are carried before the federal courts for distilling are illiterate men, and the editor of one politico-religious sheet almost sheds tears over the ignorant, depraved and law breaking people of the mountainous portion of Georgia.

It is not our intention in this article to defend the distillers, or any other class of law breakers, but we desire simply to state a few facts for the consideration of those who are mourning over our section on account of the sinfulness of the people, their ignorance, etc.

When we say there is less whisky drank in north Georgia than there is in any other portion of the state, we tell the simple truth. There is not in the Blue Ridge circuit, (which includes all the mountain counties of northeast Georgia except three,) one single bar room! The people are sober and law-abiding. They pay their taxes and perform all other duties to the government as willingly as more favored communities. That a few make whisky is not denied. Every day the officers of the government are after them and everybody who is at all acquainted with the facts know, that if other classes of persons, who violate the law in different ways were pursued with as much diligence as the distillers, that our prisons would be compelled to be enlarged in order to hold them.

It is true that many, probably a majority, of those arrested as distillers are unlettered men, not able to read or write. But there is one redeeming trait about them—they make whisky in the old way, and this is the secret of their being caught. They procure an old still and go up some dark ravine and set up their "shelter" on a clear rippling brook, where they "ply their vocation" until driven out by the ever alert revenue officers. They manufacture a pure article of corn whisky, and generally have to pay dearly for it. In other sections of Georgia there is a "manufactory" in every bar room. The bar keeper is an intelligent man. He can buy and read books on the subject of whisky making, and then with a little oil of peach, benzine, arsenic, etc., etc., and a small quantity of alcohol, he makes whisky(?) to his satisfaction, and is never troubled by the revenue officers.

Now, if the ignorant (!) distillers of north Georgia deserve the treatment they are receiving at the hands of the government, what, in the way of punishment, ought the learned manufacturing barkeepers of other portions of the state to receive for the vile nostrums that they are vending to depraved humanity in other sections of the country. We pause for a reply.

A Vacancy in the Naval Academy.

MR. EDITOR: I have been notified by the honorable secretary of the navy that there is a vacancy in the naval academy from the fourth district of Georgia; and in order that each and every applicant may have a fair and equal opportunity of contending for the nomination of cadet-midshipman, I hereby give notice that a competitive examination will be held at West Point, Ga., on Friday, the 5th day of May next. This point being selected as the most accessible and convenient to all parts of the district.

The following gentlemen will please act as a board of examiners:

Carroll county—J. M. Richardson, S. W. Harris.

Douglass county—F. M. Duncan, C. P. Bowen.

Heard county — Frank Loftin, Dr. Peddy.

Campbell county—E. C. Mobley, J. W. Beck.

Coweta County—A. D. Freeman, Dr. J. T. Reese.

Meriwether county—J. W. Park, Dr. J. E. G. Terrell.

Troup county—A. P. Mooty, Dr. J. W. Oslin.

Harris county—H. Moss, J. M. Mobley.

Muscogee county—T. W. Grimes, Dr. F. A. Standford.

Talbot county—J. T. Willis, Dr. C. B. Leitner.

Chattahoochee county—W. A. Farley, C. J. Wooldridge.

Marion county—E. M. Butt, Dr. J. L. Balee.

A majority of the examiners present will constitute a quorum to conduct the examination and make the award, provided there is one teacher and a physician among the number.

Applicants must have a good moral character, sound physical organism, and must be between fourteen and eighteen years of age at the time of examination for admission into the academy; which examination will take place on the 21st of June next. In the competitive examination candidates will be examined in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography and English grammar.

I hereby appoint Col. A. P. Mooty, of the city of West Point, chairman of the board of examiners, and shall furnish him with a copy of the rules and regulations of the naval academy, in order that the examination may be held in strict conformity to the same.

Any and all persons who desire to compete for the nomination will please confer with Col. Mooty, and notify him of their intention. H. R. HARRIS

Washington, D. C., March 14, 1876.

[Col. Harris requests all the papers in the district to copy the above.—ED.]

More about Moss.

WEST POINT, GA., March 22, 1876.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Our attention has just been called to an article copied in your columns from the Griffin Messenger inflating John Henry Moss. While this article is spicily written, yet it is bare of some facts which the people ought to know. This imposter tried to play a bold game at this place but failed, and not until he left were we informed of his rascally intentions. As soon as Marshal Atkins was notified of the fact, he at once dispatched to several points, asking that he be arrested, as he was authorized to do so by parties in New Orleans, Macon, and Aberdeen, Miss. On the 10th he telegraphed to Newnan and received a reply that Moss left that morning for Griffin. He then notified the chief of police of Griffin that Moss would reach there on that day and for him to arrest John Henry. Now in face of all this he was allowed to roam at large, carrying out his nefarious designs of robbing hard toiling men of their honest labor, even violating the municipal authorities, and then allowed to escape. Mind you that the chief of police was telegraphed to on the 10th, and the manager says a telegram was received from New Orleans dated March 13th, 1876. Will the Griffin papers explain this, and gratify the public as well as many citizens of WEST POINT.

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Have been made by the indefatigable explorers of Africa.

The great political revolutions of the last decade, with the natural result of the lapse of time, have brought into public view a multitude of new men, whose names are in every one's mouth, and of whose lives every one is curious to know the particulars Great battles have been fought and important sieges maintained, of which the details are as yet preserved only in the newspapers or in the transient publications of the day, but which ought now to take their place in

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Leave Kingston	7 32 p m
Leave Cartersville	8 03 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 10 p m
	No. 4.
Leave Chattanooga	5 15 a m
Leave Dalton	7 18 a m
Leave Kingston	9 11 a m
Leave Cartersville	9 46 a m
Arrive Atlanta	11 55 a m
	No. 12.
Leave Dalton, " "	1 00 a m
Leave Kingston, " "	4 25 a m
Leave Cartersville, " "	5 20 a m
Arrive Atlanta, " "	9 42 a m

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent
WM. MACRAE, Superintendent

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line RAILWAY

Commencing Sunda MAY 30th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD. (DAILY.)

Leave Atlanta	4 10 p m
Leave New Holland	6 50 p m
Leave Mt. Airy	8 15 p m
Leave Toccoa	9 00 p m
Leave Seneca City	10 21 p m
Leave Greenville	12 19 a m
Leave Spartanburg	1 44 a m
Arrive Charlotte	5 30 a m

PASSENGER TRAIN WESTWARD. (DAILY.)

Leave Charlotte	8 00 p m
Leave Spartanburg	11 54 p m
Leave Greenville	1 28 a m
Leave Seneca City	3 09 a m
Leave Toccoa	4 34 a m
Leave Mt. Airy	5 15 a m
Leave New Holland	6 25 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 30 p m

ALL KINDS—Of Job Printing neatly, cheaply and promptly executed at The Constitution Job office. feb27—dtf

Ten Cent Column.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents a line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

A COMPETENT NURSE WANTED. Apply at Kimball House office and enquire for room 149, for the next ten days. mar21—dtues-thurs&sat

BOARDERS WANTED—Two elegant, light, airy rooms, at Mrs. Jackson's, No. 97 East Mitchell street, opposite City Hall Park. mar24—d1w

FOR SALE—A fine fresh Cow; Wood, already cut, at $1 50 and $2 per cord, on the ground, and slightly damaged Hay, at about half price The purchaser hauling the same from my place. L. G. Rawlins. mar24—d2t

ROOMS AND BOARD—Good rooms and board can be obtained at 15 East Mitchell street, near Whitehall; or the best table board. Location central, house comfortable and terms reasonable. mar3-d3t

WANTED—To exchange 16,000 worth of Atlanta city property (centrally located) for Dry Goods, &c., suitable for a country store. Address "Exchange," care Constitution office mar23-d4t

FOR SALE LOW—Horse, Top-Buggy and Harness, as good as new. The handsomest turnout in the city and especially suited for ladies. Can be seen at Baker's Stable, Pryor street. Address H. M. Cottingham. mar23—d4t

PLASTER OF PARIS.—One car load to arrive. Will be sold very low for cash, from Depot, in lots to suit. Duck & Co., 25 Alabama street. mar21—d1w

FOUND—The place to secure the neatest and cheapest Job Printing, of every description. Where? The Constitution Job office, Broad street. Send in your orders. mar5—dtf

DO NOT FAIL—To examine the prices and styles of Job Printing, Ruling, Book Binding, of The Constitution, before contracting for your work. feb27—dtf

BLANK BOOKS—Manufacured to order, in the most approved styles and latest patterns, at hard pan prices, at The Constitution Book Bindery. feb27—dtf

FOR RENT—Three rooms and kitchen to a small family without children. Apply at 145 Decatur street. mr13—d3t

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

28 TUESDAY, MARCH WEDNESDAY, 29

Engagement of the distinguished artists the

Wallace Sisters

JANNIE—MINNIE—MAUD.

Supported by their select Company,

25 Artists ! and Grand Orchestra!

TUESDAY EVE., MARCH 28—Fred'k Marsden's Grand Romantic Drama,

JACOQUETTE,

Or, In the Toils!

WEDNESDAY EVE., MARCH 29—The Wallace Sisters New York Success, Brougham's Sensational Drama,

MINNIE'S LUCK,

OR, THE

Ups and Downs of City Life

Played 100 Nights at Wallack's Theatre.

Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats without extra charge at Phillips & Crew's bookstore. Gallery, Fifty Cents. mar24—dfr-sa su tu

New Advertisements.

The Bartow House,

CARTERSVILLE..........GEORGIA.

Board Two Dollars per Day.
Board Eight Dollars per Week

HAVING just taken charge of this house I beg leave to present its claims to the public. I will spare neither pains or trouble to satisfy all who favor me with their patronage. Pleasant rooms, attentive waiters and table furnished with the best the market affords. PORTERS ATTEND THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY TRAIN. I am determined to make the BARTOW HOUSE the leading hotel in Cherokee Georgia. Give me a trial. ☞ Rates low for board by the day or month.

W. A. DICKINSON,
mr25 d1m Late of Morristown, Tenn.

GEORGIA, Campbell county.

Ordinary's Office, March 23, 1876.

L. W. HOWELL has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 2 o'clock p. m., on the 15th day of April, 1876, at my office in Fairburn in said county.

R. C. BEAVERS,
mar25—w2t Ordinary.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Mayson & Norman, Bankrupts.

ATLANTA, March 11, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that a second meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupts will be held on the 25th day of March next, at the office of Lawson Black, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of declaring dividend.

NOAH R. FOWLER,
R. W. JOYNER,
mar12—d12th-18th&25th Assignees.

Planter's Hotel,

AUGUSTA..........GEORGIA.

THIS well known Hotel having been remodeled, enlarged, thoroughly renovated and newly furnished during the summer of 1875, is now open with increased facilities for the accommodation of the Traveling Public. Special inducements offered to Commercial Travelers.

B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

Also, Proprietor of the Highland Park Hotel, Aiken, S. C. A winter resort open November to June. jan1—d1y

RHEUMATISM.

DR. RUSSELL'S

Rheumatic Remedy NEVER FAILS.

Price, $5 00 per pint bottle. No. 48 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. jan25—d6m&cp

For Sale.

ONE NEW FOUR ROLL WOODWORTH Surfacing Machine, one Scroll Saw, one Morticing and Tenoning Machine. These are second hand, but as good as new. I am instructed to sell and will do so at LOW FIGURES. Now is the time to purchase. Come and see them. I am prepared to furnish LUMBER, Rough and Dressed, Moulding, Scroll Work and Shingles, at BOTTOM FIGURES, on short notice. I CHALLENGE COMPETITION on Moulding, Scroll Work, Flooring and Shingles.

A. MURPHY,
Corner Hunter and Forsyth streets,
mar11—d3m(inside) Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. J. E. LOOMIS, M. D.

WHO spent several months in Atlanta in 1872 and 1873, has returned to the city, and may be consulted at the residence of J. E. Whitney, corner of Jackson and Cain streets. Mrs. Loomis not only attends to general practice but gives special attention to CHRONIC DISEASES every description, in which, as well as Obstetrics she has marked success. Refers by permission to Dr. Cleveland.

mar10—d3m-inside

Thomaston Hotel,

THOMASTON..........GEORGIA,

W. T. COWLES, Proprietor.

WILL guarantee satisfaction to all persons patronizing him. Terms reasonable. SALE AND LIVERY STABLE in connection with the House. feb10—d1mo

Remember the Place.

THE SIMS HOUSE, LAGRANGE, GA., IS THE PLACE. When you go to LaGrange, call for the Sims House porter, and if you don't get as good ACCOMMODATIONS as any house to its size in the State you can have it FREE OF CHARGE.

R. W. JONES,
Formerly of Jones House, Covington, Ga.
mar5—dtf

Richmond House,

GAINESVILLE..........GEORGIA

CLEAN and comfortable beds, good and bountiful fare, prompt and polite attention. Free transportation for guests and baggage to this house on street cars. Rates Board moderate. Single meal 50 cents. feb25—dtf CRAIG, Proprietor.

Daily Constitution

ATLANTA

SATURDAY MORNING MARCH 25.

Preferred Locals.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar23-dtf

The Truthful Test.

It requires no learned experts or scientific experiments to establish the fact that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is not only the purest, but positively the strongest. If any housewife will make sweeter, lighter, and more digestible bread, biscuits, cakes, etc., with two teaspoonfuls of Dr. Price's Powder to one quart of flour than can be made with three teaspoonfuls of other kinds, is it not an incontestible proof of its purity and greater strength? Give them a fair test and also Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts. If they please you, recommend them to your neighbor, if not, return them and have your money refunded, and denounce the articles as vile impositions. We have no fear of your doing this if you get Dr. Price's, and to be certain of this, buy them only in unbroken cans, as Dr. Price's Powder is sold by the manufacturers in no other way.

mar25—dsat sun-tues&thur&wit

Doors, Sash, Blinds.

We have the largest stock of White Pine Sash, Doors and Blinds in the South. Our prices are lower than small manufacturers or dealers can afford. Our terms are strictly cash, our prices are too low to give credit; but we ship goods to be paid for on delivery at the depot where the purchaser resides, and guarantee them to give satisfaction.

JENNINGS & ASHLEY,

31 and 33 Broad St., near the Bridge.

feb12—d'f

New Advertisements.

Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.
Children's carriages—S. A. Echols.
Exemption—R. C. Beavers.
The Bartow House—W. A. Dickinson.
The truthful test—Dr. Price.
Hostetter's stomach bitters.
Advertise in Sunday's Constitution.

ATLANTA, March 23d, 1876.

The executive committee of the democratic party of Fulton county are requested to meet at my office at No. 37 Whitehall street, in said city, on Saturday the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., as business of importance demand their attention

JOHN COLLIER, Chairman.

Children's Carriages.

A large and varied stock received yesterday. All styles and grades from $6 to $40.

S. A. ECHOLS,
mar25—dlt 21 Broad street.

New Figured Linen Lawns.
New Parasols.
New Calicoes and White Goods in general,
Just received at
FURCHGOTT BENEDICT & Co's.
mr19-dtf

Pioneer Oil Co.,

Successor to Morehouse Oil & Wax Co., Refiners and Manufacturers of Carbon, Headlight and Lubricating Oils, Nos. 56, 58 and 60 River street, and Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Meadow street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Parties in Georgia desiring our goods should send their orders to

J. E. TATE,
P. O. Box 281,
mar10—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

Ladies' Party Gloves.

Just received, the latest colors of Ladies' Kid Gloves. Also, Cachemire Lace Ties, Silk and Linen, and very attractive Ladies' Silk Ties and Silk Handkerchiefs, at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO's,
mr19-tf

The Extreme Spring Styles.

Go to see the New Dress Goods, new Silks, black and colored, are offered so reasonable, at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
mr19 tf

Particular Attention

is drawn to our large advertisement in another column. Those in need of Goods in our line will find that we advertise what we have, and have what we advertise, at

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co's.
mr19-dtf

SUPREME COURT.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, March 24, 1876.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

2 Flint	11	17 Middle	6
3 Coweta	18	18 Ocmulgee	12
4 Rome	6	19 Eastern	17
5 Cherokee	12	20 Brunswick	7
6 Augusta	19		

[Supreme Court Decisions of last term may be had by addressing W. A. Hemphill & Co., Atlanta, Ga. $1 00 per pamphlet to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION; $2 00 to others. Sent postpaid.]

FLINT CIRCUIT.

No 5 Savannah, Griffin & N A railroad vs Grant, Alexander & Co; assumpsit, from Spalding. Argued

Speer & Stewart, N J Hammond, Boynton & Dismuke, C Peeples, for plaintiff in error.

F Lyon, McCay & Trippe, E W Beck, contra.

No 1 Bagwell vs the state; larceny, from Pike; argued.

Speer & Stewart, for plaintiff in error.

T B Cabaniss, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

No 2 Walker vs Zorn; garnishment, from Upson; argued.

Samuel Hall, Wm S Wallace, for plaintiff in error.

A M Speer, Peeples & Howell, contra.

No 3 Withdrawn.

No 4 Jordan vs the state; receiving stolen goods, from Spalding; argued.

Hunt & Johnson, for plaintiff in error.

T B Cabaniss, solicitor general, by brief, contra.

No 6 Freeman vs Craven; equity, from Spalding.

Hunt & Johnson, for plaintiff in error.

J M Campbell, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Johnson, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a m tomorrow.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.

The United States District met yesterday, Judge John Erskine, presiding.

The following parties charged with illicit distillation were discharged from custody, on an exhonoretur entered on their bonds, viz: Henry Platt, Jonathan Platt, Teague, W Smith.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT

Burrell Daniel, a colored youth of 14 years, pleaded guilty of embezzling money from letters in Washington, Ga., and was sentenced to one year's confinement in the reformatory school at Baltimore.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

At Chambers—Judge J W Underwood, presiding.

The case of rule against Henry R Powers for alleged contempt of order issued by Judge Underwood was taken up. Messrs Dyer & Bro. and J D Cunningham for complainants and E P Howell for respondent. The court held the answer insufficient and gave the respondent until 12 m, Saturday to amend his answer, requiring in the meantime a bond for $5,000.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Justice Butt yesterday committed Floyd Shah, colored, for stealing a stove fender, and other stove fixtures, from Dr N L Angier.

KIMBALL HOUSE ARRIVALS.

March 24th, 1876.

J Ferrell, Chattanooga; Miss Herring, Greenville S C; R H Garratt, Atlanta; H Roche, New Orleans; A H Blanchard, New York; N J Pearson, Louisville; R M Rudolph, Newport, Tenn.; G W Adair, J G Hill, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Baltimore; B W Wrenn, city; T P Day, Terre Haute, Ind; W W Brawl, land; Wm Plocken, Rippen, Miss; J Bishop, C B Ogilvie, Muscatine, Iowa, Dufrane, Detroit; H A Masse, Cleveland; J M Smith, C W Grant, E T Judd, Saginaw; F P Mann, P C Cole, New York; G H Barrows, Cincinnati; W T and wife, New York; E Pringle, Michigan; H H Babcock, Evans, ; E L Frederick, Augusta; Fred , Louisville; L Louis, LaFayette,

OWNER FOUND.

An owner has been found for the milch cow in the pound. The cow belonged to Mr G Hurt, who resides at Hurtville, on the Georgia railroad.

THE NORTHWESTERNERS.

Magnificent Sell at Port Royal.

Hearty Reception at Savannah by Mayor Anderson and Citizens.

Big Sale of Ware County Lands Being Negotiated.

Safe Arrival at Jacksonville and Future Programme.

Special Correspondence Atlanta Constitution.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 21, 1876.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Your correspondent has had portions of this letter written for several days, but owing to the rapidity of the movements of our party and the terrible weather, has been unable to complete and forward it before to-night.

The northwestern excursionists left Augusta Saturday morning, with a fair sky over head, and everything indicative of a speedy and successful trip to Port Royal, where we were to dine at one o'clock, it being understood that the banquet was tendered to us by the enterprising citizens of Beaufort and the latter town. The northwestern men were somewhat divided in opinion as to their reception in Augusta, but were generally agreed that while no formal notice had been taken of their arrival, the citizens individually had used every effort to make their brief stay pleasant. Many of the crowd were taken to private residences, and were entertained Friday night with that elegance and hospitality our Augusta people know so well how to dispense, and were escorted to the depot Saturday morning full of good victuals, good wine, and good feeling The citizens were much displeased with the conduct of their municipal authorities, whose duty they claim it was to have prepared a proper reception, and called upon them for the funds, which would have been instantly furnished. But this amounted to absolutely nothing when compared to the reception which

AWAITED US AT PORT ROYAL.

Before leaving Augusta, news reached the city that a freight train had been wrecked about 4 o'clock Saturday morning on the Port Royal railroad, but our party was also assured that before we could reach the wreck a temporary track would be placed around it, and we would suffer no delay. We reached the interesting town of Brunson (the scene of the accident) about half past eleven o'clock. Here we found an engine turned bottom side upwards and some half a dozen freight boxes all piled in indescribable confusion across the track, and no signs of any railroad around the wreck that your correspondent could discover. The crowd bore their mishap in excellent spirits, and distributed themselves around generally in the woods, Several negro cabins in the vicinity were visited by our curious northern friends, who went through them in crowds, and enjoyed much edifying conversation with the darkies found thereon. Through the instrumentality of some small change and a few nickles, two or three of these darkies were induced to perform sundry South Carolina plantation jigs before admiring audiences, and in this way the hours passed until trains to transport us could arrive from Port Royal and Savannah. About five o'clock in the afternoon we left the excursion train, having transferred passengers and baggage. The crowd was packed rather too thickly to be comfortable in the trains provided, but preserved their spirits and arrived in good condition at Yemassee. At this place we encountered several gentlemen decorated with huge cockades, who informed us that they were upon the reception committee from Port Royal; that an elegant banquet awaited the excursionists there; that the steamer Sedgewick would take us the next morning to the fleet, and thence to Savannah, and that Port Royal would feel bad if we did not come. Two hundred and fifty-six of the party went, the other two hundred smelled a rat and went to Savannah. We were banquetted at half past ten o'clock Saturday night on thin soup, a limited supply of oysters, and coffee. A nervous little gentleman named McIntosh conveyed the welcome of Port Royal, and Mr. Pringle of Michigan responded While eloquently dilating upon the public spirit of Port Royal at one end of the hall the enterprising citizens were

COLLECTING SEVENTY FIVE CENTS A HEAD OUT OF OUR PEOPLE

at the other. The steamer Sedgewick left at twelve o'clock that night contrary to expectation, and about three hundred of the party came to Savannah on her. During the trip all hands suffered severely from cold, as the wind was blowing a perfect gale. A rush was made early Sunday morning for the hotels, and they as well as the private boarding houses were taxed to the utmost. The mayor and citizens of

SAVANNAH BEHAVED HANDSOMELY.

Sunday afternoon the excursionists by invitation, reviewed the police at the barracks. On Monday, we were invited on an excursion down the river to Fort Pulaski, but that morning the equinoctial broke upon us with all its fury, and only a few could venture out. Those who did go enjoyed themselves exceedingly, and destroyed unlimited quantities of champagne punch to prevent sea sickness, as the river was very rough. There was also much handshaking and considerable speaking. Monday night another reunion took place at the armory hall where there was more handshaking, speaking and punch imbibing. At Savannah the excursionists divided. A small party including Mayor Hammock, Mr. Maddox and others, returned home.

Another squad, including Otis Jones, Howell Glenn and other Atlanta gentlemen boarded the steamer Decatur, and left early Monday morning for this place, determined to leave the rough weather. They were not only very sea sick, but at last accounts were stuck in the mud off Fernandina, praying devoutly for high water and release.

At eight this morning we left Savannah, all in good spirits, and full of the hospitable treatment they had received. One of the good results of the excursion was demonstrated to-day. A party of Michigan gentlemen, including Mr. Redfield and others, were struck with the fine timber in Ware county, and have opened negotiations for the purchase of

68,000 ACRES OF LAND.

They propose to at once expend $150,000 erecting saw mills, etc.

We reached Jacksonville at 10 o'clock, and all hands are housed at the National kept by our Atlanta hotel man, G. McGinly. This is a magnificent building and unsurpassed in its management by any hotel in the south. In McGinly's hands the house is always crowded, and it is the hotel by all odds for visitors here. We leave at nine o'clock tomorrow for St. Augustine. J.

TRIP TO ST. AUGUSTINE.

ORANGE GROVES, OLD FORT, CATHEDRAL, ETC.

JACKSONVILLE, March 22 1876.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—Your correspondent left this city at nine o'clock this morning with the northwestern excursion for a trip to the historic old town of St. Augustine, and has just returned. Perhaps, before attempting any description of this excursion, it might be well to give a brief description of the parties who cast their lots on the steamer Decatur, and who when we wrote last night were sticking securely in the mud off Fernandina. Atlanta was represented in this boat by Messrs. Howell Glenn Angier, Otis Jones, McPhee, B. W Briscoe and others. Their passage from Savannah was exceedingly rough, owing to the equinoctial, and while the boat hands did not feel any serious uneasiness, the case was very different with our townsmen. Indeed, there was much sickness and no little panic among them. Mr. Ed Angier passed the night with a

LIFE PRESERVER TIED TO EACH LEG

and a third being around his neck. Mr. Glenn divided his time pretty equally between sucking lemons for sea sickness and praying for deliverance, while Mr. Jones promised sums of money to any one who would put them ashore which would have bankrupted A. T. Stewart to have had them to pay. However their troubles finally came to an end. The tide came up, and after an unusually rough passage, the boat reached this place before daylight this morning, landing her passengers in an exceedingly demoralized condition.

SOMETHING ABOUT JACKSONVILLE.

Jacksonville is emphatically a city of hotels. The town has a beautiful water front, and its inhabitants claim contains 12,000 inhabitants. It boasts many handsome private residences, and lovely gardens, and undoubtedly has a great future near at hand. The most attractive buildings are of course the hotels, and prominent among these is the "Grand National" kept by that prince of landlords, Mr. McGinley. This house has been the headquarters of Georgians visiting Jacksonville, and McGinley has had his hands full providing for the rush upon him. The fare is elegant, servants attentive, everything neat and cleanly, and your representative knows from experience that the hotel can't be beat by any in this country.

It affords us pleasure to chronicle the success of a gentleman, to whom we lay some title as an Atlanta man. Travellers can be assured in coming here of hospitable treatment and courteous attention.

ST. AUGUSTINE.

About 300 of the excursionists went to St. Augustine. We were carried to Toccoi and brought back by the splendid steamer Hampton. This boat plies between Jacksonville and Palatka, and is one of the swiftest on the St. John's river. Your correspondent made the acquaintance of Mr. J. M. Gallagher the polite and efficient purser of the boat, and is indebted to him for many favors. The scenery along this majestic river is sublime, and called forth constant exclamations of surprise and delight from the passengers. The elegant residence of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was viewed from a distance with much delight. Every few miles the boat passed lovely residences, gardens, and orange plantations. Also, many hotels situated in romantic spots. These all appeared to be crowded with northern visitors The trip will not soon be forgotten by those who participated.

About twelve o'clock we reached Toccoa, where we were crowded into a train of limited proportions, and after a rather uncomfortable ride of about an hour were landed in St. Augustine. Along the route we passed many splendid specimens of Florida forests, which must be seen to be appreciated. Here were seen many new varieties of timber. Palmetto and plants growing in a profusion and thickness unequalled anywhere else in America. The scenery is entirely tropical, and a constant novelty and surprise to most of our party.

ST. AUGUSTINE IS

a quaint old Spanish city, situated almost immediately upon the ocean, and whose chief productions to the visitor seems to be young niggers and oranges. The former were found sunning themselves at every corner, and the latter grew in the greatest profusion in every yard. The inhabitants of St. Augustine are fortunate in being located in a country where a man can exist and do nothing, and they fully appreciate the fact. The modern part of the city contains many handsome residences and orange groves, generally the property of northern men. Into several of these our party were invited, and the enthusiastic delight with which the northern ladies plucked the fruit from its native trees and packed them carefully away to be carried home as mementoes of their trip, would require an abler pen than that of your correspondent to appropriately describe. The trees are at this season literally bending to the earth beneath their loads of golden fruit. Lemons, oranges and bananas surrounded us on every side, and indeed this land would almost realize the poet's dream of paradise.

Among the spots of interest which were visited by our party were the sea wall, the U. S. Barracks, the old grave yard, cathedral, and old Spanish fort.

The Spanish portion of the town is a source of endless interest, paved streets and old houses, full of curious nooks and corners. The streets, are actually so narrow that a man can stand in one porch and shake hands with another in the opposite porch.

The sea wall bounds St. Augustine in front and was erected by the United States government, who tore down the old Spanish wall to replace it by a modern one of rock. It is about 8 feet high and so thick that two persons can easily walk abreast on the top. The barracks are an imposing modern structure, also recently built by the U. S. government. At the old grave yard we viewed the monuments erected to Dade, and the soldiers who were massacred with him during Seminole war. Many of the lead stoves are composed of a curious mixture of shell and lime, and are very antiquated. The old cathedral would require a whole day's visit to be properly appreciated. It fronts the old square. Its walls are mainly composed of the same mixture of lime and shell we find used everywhere here, but are solid and strong. It contains three altars decorated with images, above the central altar stands a life sized image of Saint Augustine, the patron saint of the town. Along the walls are old paintings and pictures representing biblical scenes, and full of interest to the visitor. The Spaniards were evidently a devout people.

From the cathedral, which we left with reluctant steps we proceeded to the old fort. This stands to the left of the city as you front the river, and thus commands the entrance. It is provided with

DRAWBRIDGES, MOAT AND A TOWER,

at each corner. It fronts for several hundred feet upon the sea. The fort is now garrisoned by federal troops, and within it are confined about one hundred Indian prisoners. The Indians belong to the Pawnee, Comanche and other tribes. Most of them were captured by General Custer and were sent here. They appear to be contented, are neatly dressed and spend their time making fans and miniature bows and arrows, which they sell at exorbitant rates to visitors. The walls are of rock many feet in thickness. A bastian wall surrounds it at the top with apertures at proper intervals for cannon. Below are an endless number of apartments and soldiers quarters, stuck about in every direction. Underneath these are the dungeons. We entered one of these dungeons through a long under ground passage way, which itself had to be lit up with candles. The door of the dungeon consisted of a small hole through which we had to crawl on our hands and knees. Within the darkness was so intense that we could almost feel it. Air close, and intolerably hot. The existence of this dungeon was only discovered by accident a few years ago, and within it were found two iron cages containing human lives. The horror of the Spanish inquisition was never better exemplified than in this fearful place, and our party drew a long breath when they were safely outside. Laden with oranges,

PLUCKED WITH OUR OWN HANDS.

All now hastened to the depot, and thence to Toccoi, where the "Hampton" awaited us. We reached Jacksonville at nine to-night, all hands tired but well pleased. To-morrow many of the excursion leave for Tallahassee to attend a reception tendered by the governor. After that—"Home, sweet Home."

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

Below will be found the proceedings of a meeting of the chairmen of the several delegations held last evening:

At a meeting of the chairmen of the several delegations of the northwestern excursionists, for the states of Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, held at the Grand National Hotel in Jacksonville, Florida, March 22, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, with the request that they be published in the city papers of the south and northwest:

Resolved, That highly appreciating the generous hospitality and kind attentions extended to us by the state of Georgia, through its governor, and the city of Atlanta, through its mayor, and prominent citizens, and the cities of Savannah and Jacksonville, we hereby express our sincere thanks, and assure them that we carry away with us the most pleasant memories of our sojourn among them, and an increased appreciation of the wonderful resources of the empire state of the south, and of the land of flowers and orange groves.

Resolved 2, That Dr W H White, of Atlanta, the enthusiastic projector of this grand excursion; to Mr B W Wrenn, the competent and gentlemanly representative of the railroad interests, who has so greatly added to our comfort by his constant attention on the route; to Dr Owens and J J Hickman, Esq, of Atlanta, whose devotion to the care of the excursionists has been so indefatigable, and the citizens of Atlanta, who have accompanied us, and added by their presence and kindly courtesies to the pleasures of our trip; to the managers of all the various railroad lines, and of the Western Union telegraph company, as well as to all the citizens of the south who have received us so cordially, we extend our acknowledgment, with our best wishes for their continued prosperity, assuring them that they will ever receive a hearty welcome to the cities and homes of the north and west.

H. A. MASSEY, Chairman.
G. H. BURROWS, Secretary.

Dry Goods, &c.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

66 & 68 WHITEHALL STREET,

HAVE in store the finest stock of CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, ever before offered by them. Prices never so low as now.

All the new and novel styles in Dress Goods NOW IN STORE and to arrive during the present week. Large lot Black, Colored, Stripe and Plaid SUMMER SILKS. Just opened.

The largest and cheapest lot of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES of our own importation ever before offered in Atlanta will be offered to-morrow by us.

A full line of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

always on hand and at bottom prices.

Samples sent to all parts of the country on application to

mar12- CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

PERSONALS.

—Hon. Evan P. Howell says that he has no knowledge that he is a candidate for the presidency of the state senate next term. On the contrary, he has never been such, and does not want to be. He finds room enough for his patriotic labors upon the floor of the senate.

—Mr. Wm. A. Potter, supervising architect of the U. S. government, was in the city yesterday. A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION called to see him at he Kimball house, but he was unwell and therefore not able to stand an interview upon matters connected with our government building here.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH QUAIL.

Yesterday at about half past one o'clock Mr. Thornton ate the twenty-sixth quail on the programme. About five minutes after eating it he was taken sick and continued so for nearly the whole of the afternoon. Although it was raining he took several long walks and thus obviated vomiting. From indications it is a question whether he will be able to eat the one to-day. There is now but four more on the list. It seems very singular that they should make one sick but such appears to be the case. Mr. Thornton says he will make a wager with any one else that they cannot eat them.

THE ECLIPSE.

To-day is the time set down in the almanacs for an eclipse of the sun, visible at this point at about 3:25 p. m. The partial obscuration will last for over three-fourths of an hour and if the clouds will only stand out of Sol's way and "give the old man a chance" we shall have the gratification of witnessing the show free of charge. Everybody is expected to get out in the middle of the street, hoist a piece of smoked glass, shut one eye, twist his mouth and gaze at the phenomenon during the period of the dark seance.

A BAD EGG.

A DEAD BEAT ON HIS TRAVELS.

Some four or five weeks ago a dark complected man, with black hair and whiskers, of medium stature and very loquacious, registered at the Markham house under the name of D. J. King. He represented himself as a bright mason, as editor of the masonic department of the Hebrew Leader of New York, correspondent of the New York Tribune, and a short-hand reporter. He claimed to be traveling for his health and proposed teaching a class in short hand and advertised that fact in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

Yesterday morning his room was found empty, and the only articles found in it belonging to him were: one pack of playing cards, one tin tobacco box, one bottle of poison, one bottle of paste, one pair of No. 10 shoes, badly worn, and a copy of Gersoni's "Jewish life and history."

It is supposed that he left by the early morning passenger train on the state road for new fields. He had only paid Mr. Owens $10 during his stay, and therefore owes a month's board. He got our clever friend Rote at the news stand for a $5 meerschaum pipe, and another gentleman for $10 borrowed money. He may change his name with the locality, but the public should be on the lookout for him. He belongs to the D. B. family.

TOWN TOPICS.

—At the Markham: R E Park, Macon, John Phinazee, High Shoals; J W H Underwood, Rome; J N Orr, Newnan; E A Copeland, Greensboro

—The sewers were thoroughly washed out yesterday.

—During the recent fire in Dalton, Master Billy Roberts, son of Sheriff Roberts, displayed great gallantry in trying to save his father's house. Capt. J. D. Williamson, who admires the good, the beautiful and the true, sent him $10 accompanied by a chaste note that did honor to his manhood. The captain is in love with an Atlanta beauty and we will gladly welcome him in our midst.

ANOTHER FINE RUN.

Yesterday the locomotive "Sparta" made another fine run yesterday from Oconee river to this city. With over three hundred passengers, the run was made in three hours, including stoppages for wood and water, and lunch at Rutledge. The run was made from the Oconee river to Covington 48 miles in one hour and ten minutes. The engineer was J. Frank Sales and the conductor Mike Welsh. Nearly all the passengers were western excursionists. A large portion of them left immediately for home by the Kennesaw route.

AFTER THE WEED.

A negro yesterday stole a box of tobacco from the State road depot and got off with it. The police got on his track and after a chase of a mile and better, came so close upon him that he dropped the box in the woods near McNaught's. The tobacco was recovered but the thief escaped

STILL-HOUSE SORTIES.

How Pistols Are Used to Enforce the Laws of the United States.

A Lewd Woman in Male Attire Becomes a Government Informer.

The Way in which the Whisky War is Conducted by the Officials and their "Dog-Robbers."

The publication of yesterday concerning the more crooked ways of the revenue officers in suppressing the "crooked whisky" business has caused very general comment. The stories of the victims reveal a state of conduct in the revenue affairs of this district which is appalling and makes men stop and ask themselves whether this is a republican government or a despotism, maintained by tyrannies and the devilish deeds of paid spies and informers?

THE REVENUE SERVICE

proper is not involved in the present exposition. The parties who have committed these outrages belong to the marshal's department and fall under the jurisdiction of the department of justice. We are loth to believe that Marshal Smythe recognizes the amount of odium which his subordinates are accumulating against his department of the service. It seems that his deputy marshals, like Blacker, Goodwin, Martin and Findley, appoint sub-deputies, who do these outrageous acts, using the soldiers of the army as their protectors and as guards for the prisoners. These sub-followers are known among the soldiers as

"DOG-ROBBERS,"

an epithet applied to those who do the dirty work for superiors in authority. Of course there is a great amount of illegal manufacture and selling of liquor in north Georgia and some of the acts of these parties are right enough, but nothing that the poor and ignorant gentry of the mountains could do would justify the cruelty and inhumanity so often practiced against them.

HE RISES TO EXPLAIN.

We give here a card from one of the deputy marshals in which he tries to explain certain of his transactions. Mr Goodwin is unfortunate in some of his remarks. Sandford did not say that he "swore to a lie;" what he did say was that he "plead guilty to a lie" Mr. Sandford also admits that the general run of testimony in these cases can be easily invalidated. Perhaps this admission explains why so many of the accused are advised to plead guilty, instead of going to trial.

Mr Goodwin is also kind enough to prove the charge against himself, in that he has "sometimes replied" in effect that it would be best for the accused to "acknowledge the corn" and take their punishment like little men!

That he, or any other deputy marshal cannot have an "interest in the plea of a prisoner," is not so clear. If he will explain how he is paid and what for, and the contingencies which control his fees, we may know this statement at its real value. Then Mr. Goodwin slanders the people by charging that their sympathies "are always with the violators of the revenue laws." This, we apprehend, is not true. There are thousands who sympathize with every legal act of the revenue officers and even Mr. Goodwin, who pleads orphanage with regard to the sympathies of the people receives his proper share always. But we will hear him:

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—In your article of to-day, headed "Crooked Convictions," grave charges are made against the officers of the United States courts, censuring the mode of making arrests and assisting in procuring convictions by the deputy marshals. I see many misstatements, some of which concern myself personally.

The first of these is that of Elijah Bentley. The facts in this case are these: On the night of the 20th of last January, I, with my assistants, entered his still house and found him making whisky—which fact he does not deny. And on his way to the commissioner's court he frequently asserted that he had been fortunate to escape arrest this long, as he had been engaged in distilling four years and now was willing to suffer the consequences.

The next case is that of George W Sandford. He says he "swore a lie." If that is the case who now would believe any statement he may make?

He states he was arrested on one charge and tried on another. I arrested him on a warrant charging him with distilling and retailing. He plead guilty to the charge of retailing simply because he knew there was an abundance of proof present to convict him. He says he could have easily invalidated the oath of one witness, (Mr. John Ezzell.) Who is there that has ever been connected with this court that is not well aware of the fact that it is no very hard undertaking to invalidate the oath of almost any witness who appears here to swear against his neighbors in these "whisky cases?" Mr. Sanford well knew the government was not forced to rely alone on the statement of any one man to convict him. He knew there were witnesses in court whose evidence he could not possibly discredit. Therefore he plead guilty.

And the statement that I advised either of them, or any other prisoner to plead guilty is false, and cannot be established, for I or any other deputy marshal can have no interest in the plea of a prisoner, and under such circumstances, do I allow myself to give them advice in matters which concern themselves alone. It is true however that in many instances these men (knowing that the proof was positive against them,) have insisted upon so hard to know my opinion of what course he should pursue, that I have sometimes replied, that were it a case of mine I should get out of my difficulties by the easiest practicable manner.

I also see that one of these men has seen proper to charge that even his counsel advised him to plead guilty to a charge of which he was innocent, by this statement he attempts to reflect upon the actions of a very prominent member of the bar, whose character as a gentleman and whose legal attainments cannot be questioned.

Now sirs, the whole truth in these cases is never known. The sympathies of the people are always with the violators of the revenue laws.

The actions of the deputy marshals are always disapproved of, for if we fail to do our whole duty as officers we are pronounced inefficient and worthless. And if on the other hand we are vigilant and successful in arresting parties, we then are branded as inhumane and corrupt tools of oppression, and many other hard names.

W. L. GOODWIN,
U. S. Deputy Marshal.

JOHN C. ELINBERG

is 55 years of age and his home is in Dawson county. His wife is three months younger than himself. He has her and two little girls to support. His father is 83 years of age, and his mother is almost as old. These two are also dependent upon Elinberg for support, and he has only his personal labor to rely upon to secure means. He hired to Jackson Janes and worked twelve days. Starting home on the 19th of January, he was arrested by Joe Prather, one of Findley's posse, and carried to Dahlonega, where he had a committing trial. Prather swore that he saw Elinberg carrying wood into the still house. This was all the evidence against the prisoner, he says, and it was false, for Prather was never in position to see such a transaction. The prisoner pleaded guilty to escape a heavier penalty, and he was sentenced to jail for two months and fifteen days and ordered to pay the costs. His son, 23 years of age, was arrested at the same time, charged with the same offence, had the same evidence against him and pleaded guilty for a like reason, His sentence was two months in jail and fine of $100. He has a wife and three children to support, besides an orphan child dependent upon him and he has no means of income except his labor.

J. J. BROWN.

His home in Towns county, He was arrested on the 26th of February by Alex. Owenby, and was charged with distilling, wholesaling and retailing liquors. He was brought with others to Mount Airy and turned over to the United States soldier and kept under guard with nothing to eat or to keep them from freezing with cold On the committing trial the witness swore falsely and he (Brown) was sent to jail where he remained until his trial on March 9th. It was reported in jail that if a man plead guilty he would ket off lightly, and he did so plead.. He got 3 months and fined $100 and costs. Is a poor man with a wife and three children to support and they are suffering by his absence. He will also lose his crop for this year.

JAMES M. FARMER,

of Hiwassee, Towns county, is 50 years of age, and was arrested by Alex. Owenby on the 23d January, for dealing in illicit liquors. He was forced to travel through mud and in the night time on the 24th and on the 25th forced to travel in the rain and mud until between 8 and 9 o'clock. On the night of the 26th at Mt Airy, he was forced to sleep on the wet ground under a tent, and while handcuffed to another prisoner. Was in jail here in Atlanta from January 27th to March 9th, when he plead guilty to get a light penalty; and what he got was two and a half months and $100 fine. He is afflicted in health, is poor, has a large family to support. He will fail to make this year's crop.

SAMUEL D SMITH

was arrested on the 15th of February, 1876, by Alex Owenby, and was charged with working in a still house in Towns county. All he did was to assist in raising a still house, but he saw that they were bound to convict him, so he pleaded guilty and got 2 months and 15 days in jail, and fined $100 and all costs. Has an afflicted wife, three small children, all dependent upon him, and can make no crop the present year.

ALFORD W ELLER

cannot read or write. He lives in Towns county, and in 1872 he sold one quart of whisky. He pleaded guilty with the crowd and got 3 months, $100 fine and costs, and lay in jail 20 days before trial.

JAMES M. EDGAR

says: I was arrested on Peachtree street, Atlanta, at H. Edwards' store, on the 21st of February, 1876, by Robert Boyd, Pat Sheridan and Jim Carter. The warrant charged me with wholesaling and retailing liquor without license. I was selling by sample for Hiram Edwards, who had a license. When tried before Commissioner Smith I was found guilty because one witness swore that I told him I was selling for another man and did not mention the name. When called to trial on the 10th of March, Mr. Edwards was sick and I was forced to plead guilty to selling whisky at retail without license. I had no money to employ a lawyer with, and Boyd advised me to plead guilty, for if I went to trial I would be sentenced to at least six months, but if I pleaded guilty I would not get more than three months. According to his statements I did plead guilty, in order to save time, and was sentenced to two months and fifteen days, fined $100 and all costs. When I was arrested I think the

[OFFICERS WERE PRETTY TIGHT,]

for they all three fell down two or three times before we got to the street car. Sheridan tried to get me to report other people for selling or hauling whisky, and promised me that if I would do so, he would fix my case so that I would never have a trial! He said if I could convict six men I could be released. Several officers have been in jail making the same offers, but when they got the names of offenders and the witnesses it was all they wanted, and have failed to keep their promise to the men who reported. I am 29 years of age, have a wife and three children, and my wife will probably become a mother again this month. None of her folks are able to help her and neither her nor I have a dollar. And I am in jail within two and a half miles of her and cannot help her. I know she will suffer greatly. I wrote the condition of my family to Judge Erskine, but it did me no good. For myself I can stand the punishment but the greater part falls on my family. If I could have had a good lawyer I am satisfied I would have come clear."

R. D. H. FISHER

was arrested January 9, 1876, by Taylor Cobb, John Chandler, Alex Owenby and Bud Cole, in the still house where I was daubing the furnace. They would not take me by home or give me time to get bond I was committed by Commissioner Henry Carroll, and they would not let me have a chance to make a bond until they got me to Atlanta. They would not let me seek to or see any of my friends till after I was sentenced. I was arrested in Union county.

JESSE MANGUM

says: "I was arrested on the 1st of November, 1875, by James Findley, in Gwinnett county, charged with illicit distilling I was arrested in the afternoon and carried to Gainesville, which was 50 miles of unnecessary travel. I was twenty fours without food. At Gainesville, Georgia, I had the choice of sharing a blanket with a negro thief or sitting up all night, and I accepted the latter course. I was brought to Atlanta and committed for trial by Commissioner Smith. I gave bond, returned and pleaded guilty, as I was satisfied they would prove it, as the party who reported me is a woman of ill fame—a notorious character who is employed by them. I know it to be a fact that she has traveled through the country with revenue officers, disguising herself as a man. I have a wife and four children entirely dependent upon my labor for support.

M V. PRUETT

says: "I was arrested on the morning of March 3d, '76, by Boyd and Holtzclaw, at my home in Gwinnett county. They broke open the doors at 3 o'clock in the morning, rushed into the house with cocked pistols, ordering us to surrender. There were at the house, Gilbert Moulder and Fletcher Born. We quietly gave ourselves up. We were carried to Suwannee. While there, four of us were confined in a room in the charge of officer Boyd; he went to sleep and we could have disarmed him and left. I was only furnished one meal from the time of my arrest till I got breakfast in Fulton jail on the morning of the 4th. I plead guilty. I was reported by Solomon Bedingfield; I have a wife and six children; no prospect to make a crop, and all depending on my labor for support."

MORE TO COME.

The above are the written statements of the parties in person and they stand ready to make oath to them. There are others in our possession revealing still worse cases than any yet reported. The cruelty practiced in many instances by the marshals and their slaves is of such character as to make an American blush for the honor of his country and the degradation of her system of revenue and justice. We propose to show the parties the enormity of these crimes and try to show how they compare with the petty misdemeanors of those who sell a pint of whisky or chop wood for a still house.

OCONEE BRIDGE.

We learn that Col S R Johnson is pushing matters vigorously at the Oconee bridge to bring it to a speedy completion. It was hoped to have it done to day, but the heavy rain yesterday doubtless retarded operations, and it may not be completed until tomorrow. Col Johnson has been on the spot all the time, and the excursionists speak in glowing terms of his attention yesterday in getting them transferred speedily and safely across the river. Col Johnson has labored assiduously under many drawbacks to get the bridge completed, and the public owe much to his indefatigable efforts in getting over the break.

LEON AND KELLEY.

There was no very large crowd at the opera house last night to see Leon and Kelley's minstrels, but those who were there were very agreeably entertained. There was, as the night before, a new departure in minstrelsy, presenting the negro in opera—comic or burlesque opera of course. In this Leon and Kelley's minstrels succeed admirably. The company is made up of good material in their line of business. They leave here this morning for the north on their way to New York.

TO SHYSTERS.

A FEW REMARKS.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION.—There is a class of older lawyers in this city whose practice, judging from appearances, consists mostly in what they can pick up by loitering around the different courts in this city. This same class are in the habit of insinuating themselves into the favor of clients of the younger lawyers by making suggestions at trials of cases, thereby intimating that they see a point material to the case that the younger lawyer has failed to discover Again, they frequently, after a party has employed an attorney, go to the client, inquire into his case, etc, tell him it is a difficult case, and that he, because of personal friendship to him or some other reason pretended, will volunteer in his case and "help the boys out."

It is unpleasant for the young lawyer in the court house or other place to tell the older man (quasi lawyer) directly that his "proffered service stinks."

We therefore take this method of saying to them, that while we recognize the superior experience and ability of some older lawyers and frequently need their advice and assistance, we do not want every billy goat because he has a gray beard to presume he has a right to bleat in our cases.

We beg that henceforth the question of our needing help be left to our judgment, and that if we do, we be allowed the privilege of selecting it This done, these volunteers need apprehend no annoyance from us in that way.

We would also would also be glad if these volunteers can't make a living by the practice of law, without so much gratuitous practice, that they would retire from the profession and we will organize a club for their support by monthly contributions.

Respectfully
YOUNG LAWYERS.

THE STATE HOUSE AND THE CITY HALL.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION:—The city of Atlanta having donated to the state the city hall square as a site for the capitol building to be erected on it, and the donation having been unanimously accepted by the house of representatives, the inquiry naturally arises, where shall we have our city hall and court house?

While the city hall square is a most fit location for the capitol building and can be made for that purpose one of the most beautiful in the south, yet it is just a little out of the way for a court house. It has been suggested that the present state house would be most admirably suited for a city and county building. The city has already invested in it about $130,000, I believe.

Now if the state would allow the city credit for that amount in a trade the city and county might purchase that building. Its nearness to the centre of business, its numerous offices and its various modern conveniences would commend it to our citizens. The representative hall could be had for the superior court, the senate chamber for the city court, the supreme court room for the ordinary's court, and the numerous other rooms for the various departments of the city and county, mayor's office, council chamber, committee rooms, grand jury rooms, etc. Another feature of this arrangement would be the facility allowed the public for hearing important causes in the superior and courts. Very many people, ladies and gentlemen, who have no litigation of their own, often feel the desire to see something of the court proceedings. Besides that, it is the genius of our institutions that the court proceedings should be open and as public as possible and not in a corner. The object of this is to conduce to impartiality in the administration of the law by which we are all bound

Under the personal arrangement very few persons besides the unfortunate litigants, witnesses, and counsel hear anything of our law cases. These suggestions are thrown out to the public as matter for thought upon a subject in which they are all interested.

POPULUS.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

"SEED" IRISH POTATOES,

We have 500 bbls. in store and to arrive of selected "EASTERN" Seed Potatoes, which we warrant Pure, of the following varieties: Extra Early Rose, Extra Early Goodrich, Pink-Eyes and Peerless, We have some very fine Northwestern Rose, which we offer at $2 50 to $2 75 per barrel. Also, some fine Iowa Peachblows for table use. All will be sold extremely low for cash.

W. F. STOKES & CO.,
17 Alabama street.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED THE WHOLESALE TRADE. feb29-d1m

Dry Goods, &c.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION

BY THE LADIES.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,

HAVE again taken the lead and having received a large stock of Spring Goods are now offering the following, which in styles and prices are unsurpassed:

NEW LINEN LAWNS, NEW PERCALES, NEW MARSEILLES,
NEW CALICOES, NEW TARLETANS AND ORGANDIES, NEW QUILTS,
NEW CORDED MARSEILLES, NEW SHIRTINGS, NEW SPRING CASSIMERES

NEW LEGHORN HATS
For Ladies and Misses,

NEW HATS
For Boys and Children,

NEW LACE TIES
In endless varieties,

NEWEST SILK TIES,
Special attention drawn to them.

—AT—
FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'S
38 Whitehall St.

NEW KID GLOVES,

NEW PARASOLS,
Latest style handles, From 25 cents up,

New, choice lot of BLACK SILK and LIGHT SUMMER SILKS,
To which we draw special attention.

In connection with the above we will say that it is our earnest desire to reduce our stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, and OIL CURTAINS.

Our prices and selection are bound to give satisfaction.

CITY LOCALS.

Wando Fertilizer and Acid Phosphate, made in Charleston, by the Wando Mining and Manufacturing Company. The undersigned are appointed agents in Atlanta for the sale of the above HIGH GRADE FERTILIZERS, and are now ready to supply all orders on short notice Please call and see the analysis before buying elsewhere. Sold for cash or on time for cotton option notes. Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff. Atlanta, Ga., February 7th, 1876.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, March 24, 1876.

Cotton closed at 12⅛ for middlings.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	17
Air-Line Railroad	11
Georgia Railroad	155
Central Railroad	58
Western and Atlantic Railroad	2
West Point Railroad	00
Total	243
Receipts previous	54,784
Total	55,027
Stock on hand September 1	375
Grand total	55,402

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	12
Shipments previous	51,066
Total	51,078
Stock on hand	4,324

RECEIPTS AT ALL UNITED STATES PORTS.

	1875.	1876
Saturday	5,176	10,049
Sunday and Monday	11,284	12,373
Tuesday	8,191	7,756
Wednesday	7,397	13,019
Thursday	7,839	10,271
Friday	8,817	10,816
Various	415	
Total	49,119	64,284

Showing an increase of 15,165 bales, compared with corresponding days of last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

FINANCIAL.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—Money easy at 4@5.

Gold closed strong at 114⅛@114⅜.

Governments active but steady; new fives 118⅛.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Stocks closed dull with a better feeling; Central 113; Erie 21; Lake Shore 63⅞; Illinois Central 101; Pittsburg 96⅛; Northwestern 43; preferred 63⅝; Rock Island 110⅛; Pacific Mail 20⅛; Union Pacific 62½.

Sub-treasury balances—gold $46,467,702; currency $35,505,4 2

The sub-treasurer paid out $59,000 on account of interest and $41,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $481,000.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton.

(*Special to the Constitution.*)

NEW YORK, March 24.—Gold closed at 114⅜.

Cotton—New classification: Spots closed firm; low middlings 12⅝; middlings 13 5-16

Futures closed firm: sales 39,000 bales; March 13 17-32; April 13 17-32; May 13 25-32 @13 13-16; June 14 1-16@14 3-32; July 14 9-32@14 5 16; August 14 7-16@14 15-32; September 14⅛@14⅛, October 14⅛@14⅜; November 14 1-16@14⅛; December 14 1-16@14⅛.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, March 24—Cotton firm; sales 2,460 bales at 13 5-16@13⅜.

Net receipts 6 8 bales; gross 1,177.

Futures opened easier and closed firm, with sales of 39,500 bales.

The following table shows the opening and closing prices:

MONTHS.	OPENED.	CLOSED.
March	13¾	13 17-32
April	13⅝@13 13-32	13 17-32
May	13 21-32@11-16	13 25-32@13 16
June	13 29 32@15-16	14 1-16@14 3-32
July	14⅛	14 9-32@14 5-16
August	14 9-32@14 11-32	14 7-16@14 15-32
Septembr		14⅛@14⅛
October		14⅛@14⅜
Novem		14 1-16@14⅛

NEW YORK, March 24.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

Net receipts at all U. S. ports	64,284
Same time last year	49,119
Showing an increase	15,165
Total receipts to date	3,696,230
Same time last year	3,143,970
Showing an increase	552,260
Exports for the week	88,608
Same time last year	57,502
Showing an increase	31,106
Total exports to date	2,492,225
Same time last year	2,034 301
Showing an increase	457,924
Stock at all U. S. ports	661,862
Same time last year	657,437
Showing an increase	9,425
Stock at interior towns	110,685
Same time last year	93,113
Showing an increase	17,572
Stock at Liverpool	777,000
Same time last year	832,000
Showing a decrease	55,000
Stock of American cotton afloat for Great Britain	331,000
Same time last year	260,000
Showing a decrease	71,000

LIVERPOOL, March 24—5:00 P. M.—Cotton futures quiet and steady; middling uplands nothing below low middlings June or July delivery 6 11-16.

GALVESTON, March 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middling 11⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 481 bales; exports coastwise 333; sales 548; stock 48,690.

Net receipts for the week 5,518 bales; gross 5,540; exports to Great Britain 3,317; continent 3,304; coastwise 3,805; sales 5,929.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24—Cotton firm; fair demand; middlings 13½; low middlings 12½; good ordinary 10½; stock 265,685.

Net receipts for the week 24,749 bales; gross 31,420; exports to Great Britain 37,561; France 18,291; continent 4,498; coastwise 4,739; sales 29,700.

MOBILE, March 24—Cotton firm; middlings 13; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11; stock 49 663.

Net receipts for the week 4,967 bales; gross 4,984; exports to Great Britain 4,160; coastwise 1,774; sales 9,250.

SAVANNAH, March 24—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 760 bales; gross 760; exports coastwise 635; continent 1,003, sales 850; stock 26,521.

Net receipts for the week 3,230 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,135; France 3,9 8; continent 2,563; coastwise 2,689; sales 4,534.

CHARLESTON, March 24—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅛; stock 37,575.

Net receipts for the week 2,908 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,858; coastwise 1,540; sales 7,300.

AUGUSTA, March 24.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 12⅝@12¾; stock 10,471.

Net receipts for the week 757; shipments 895; sales 1,684; spinners 877.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; stock 61,778.

Net receipts for the week 8,584 bales; shipments 14,873; sales 16,900.

WILMINGTON, March 24.—Cotton steady; middlings 12½; net receipts 117 bales; sales 20; stock 3,213.

Net receipts for the week 682 bales; exports coastwise 537; sales 354.

NORFOLK, March 24.—Cotton steady; middlings 12⅝; stock 17,166.

Net receipts for the week 7,725 bales; exports coastwise 5,728; sales 387.

BALTIMORE, March 24—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝@13; stock 10,045

Net receipts for the week 486 bales; gross 16,681; exports to Great Britain 3 9; continent 148; coastwise 515; sales 1,232; spinners 660.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 13⅛; net receipts for the week 1 102 bales; exports to Great Britain 1,031.

BOSTON, March 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅛; stock 22,066.

Net receipts for the week 948 bales; exports to Great Britain 898 sales 1,629.

NASHVILLE, March 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅛; net receipts for the week 343 bales; shipments 1,267; sales 1,952; spinners 86; stock 5 674.

MACON, March 24—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10; net receipts for the week 240 bales; shipments 767; sales 767; stock 4,441.

COLUMBUS, March 24.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12⅛; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11; net receipts for the week 252 bales; shipments 849; sales 1,001; spinners 103; stock 7,875.

MONTGOMERY, March 24.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12⅛; net receipts for the week 447 bales; shipments 912; stock 6,781.

SELMA, March 24—Cotton net receipts for the week 531 bales; shipments 955; stock 7,175.

Grain and Provisions.

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, March 25.

Flour—superfine western and state $4 40 @$4 80; southern flour quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—opened about 1c lower; closed steady with a little better inquiry.

Corn—1c better; light supply; good inquiry; ungraded new western mixed 64@66; new white southern 65@64; new yellow southern 66.

Oats—a shade firmer; mixed western and state 46@52; white western and state 43@53.

Coffee—Rio more active and higher; cargoes 15⅝@18⅛ gold; job lots 15@19½ gold.

Sugar—quiet; fair demand; fair to good refining 7½@7⅝.

Rice—quiet and unchanged.

Tallow—steady at 9.

Naval stores—steady.

Pork—firmer; new mess $23 25@$23 87½.

Lard—opened firmer; closed heavy; prime steam 14 35@14⅜.

Whisky—steady at $1 13.

Freights—dull; cotton per sail 9-32; per steam 9-32.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 24.

Flour—steady and firm.

Wheat—lower; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 13; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 02⅛@$1 02⅜.

Corn—irregular and higher; No. 2 mixed 46⅛.

Oats—in good demand; tending upward; No. 2 33⅛@33⅜.

Barley—in good demand at full prices, 75@80.

Rye—steady; fair demand.

Pork—irregular and in the main higher; spot $22 45.

Lard—spot 13 85; April 13 85@13⅛; June 14 05@14 07½.

Bulk Meats—steady.

Whisky—higher at $1 07.

At the afternoon call of the board, wheat was $1 02⅛ April; May $1 07; corn ½c higher; oats firm; pork easier; lard weaker at 13 82½ for April, 14 May.

CINCINNATI QUOTATIONS

CINCINNATI, March 24.

Flour—quiet and firm.

Wheat—demand fair and firm at $1 15@1 20

Corn—quiet and firm.

Oats—held higher at 33a44.

Barley—steady.

Rye—steady and unchanged.

Pork—steady and in moderate demand.

Lard—active; steam 13⅝; kettle 14@14⅛.

Bulk Meats—easier; shoulders 8⅛ country points held at 8⅝; clear sides 12⅛.

Bacon—easier; shoulders 9⅛; clear rib sides 12⅛@13; clear sides 13⅛.

Whisky—demand good at full prices at $1 05.

Butter—steady and unchanged.

Hogs—active, in fair demand; prices heavy at $8 50@$8 90; receipts 1,078; shipments 595.

ST. LOUIS QUOTATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.

Flour—quiet and unchanged.

Wheat—strong and higher; No. 2 red winter $1 50⅛@$1 51; No. 3 do. $1 36.

Corn—active and higher; No. 2 mixed 44⅛@45⅛.

Oats—held firm; No. 2, 35a35⅛ bid for strictly fresh.

Barley—steady.

Rye—inactive; 64½ bid.

Whisky—steady at $1 05.

Pork—firmer; $23 25a23 37½.

MY SONG.

You ask a song,
Such as of yore, an autumn's eventide,
Some blest boy poet caroll'd—and then died.
May I have song so long.

Say, shall I sing
A sigh to Beauty at her window-pane?
I sang there once, might I not once again?
Or tell me whom to sing.

The man of Liberty?
Lord of the wealth that gives his time employ—
Time to possess, but hardly to enjoy?
He cannot need my tears.

The man of mind,
Or priest, who darkens what is clear as day?
I cannot sing them, yet I will not say
Such guides are wholly blind.

The Orator?
He quiet lies where you fresh hillock heaves;
'Twere well to sprinkle there those laurel leaves
He won—but never wore.

Or sha'l I twine
A Cypress? Wreath of glory and of gloom
To march a gallant soldier to his doom,
Needs fuller voice than mine.

No lay have I,
No murmured measure meet for your delight,
No song of Love and Death, to make you quite
Forget that we must die.

Some thing is wrong—
The world is over-wise, or, more's the pity,
These days are far too busy for a ditty,
Yet take it—take my song.

—Truly this spring is the off spring of winter.

—The New York Herald has decided what this country wants most is an oyster opener who does not spit tobacco juice.

—An exchange says: "Dr. Mary Walker has a trim foot, and her pantaloons never bag at the knee." Lucky woman!

—A woman writing in the New York Mail tells her sex this: "The foundation of all artifice is meanness. You lie tacitly in every endeavor to make yourself appear what you are not."

—The academy of medicine and surgery, St. Petersburg, is attended by 171 women and girls 102 of whom are of titled birth. They mix harmoniously with the other sex in the dissecting rooms.

—"Some say there is nothing made in vain,
While others the reverse maintain,
And prove it very handy.
By citing animals like these—
Mosquitoes, bed-bugs, crickets, fleas,
And, worse than all—a dandy."

—An Indiana town contains seven females to one male, and cases of kidnapping have been so frequent of late that no man dares venture in the streets alone without having a bull dog chained to each leg for protection.

—When a man with mutton-chop whiskers and an Ulster overcoat registers himself at a Buffalo hotel and says: "Aw! show me to a room; best in the house, you know," they take him for an English duke, and rise up and give him the gorgeous bounce.

—An oyster opener of Toulouse, while opening half a dozen raws for a customer found a fine pearl worth thousands of dollars and pocketed it. The customer insisted that it belonged to him, asserting that the shells, oysters, juice, and everything else in the shells of the oysters he ordered were his property. The law will decide the question.

—When a Boston girl breaks her engagement with a man, and her friends expostulate with her, she only has to say that his views on the theosophic doctrine of cosmogony are loose, and they realize at once how impossible it is for any true woman to risk her happiness with such a person.—Norwich Bulletin.

—The committee appointed to investigate the subject of ladies' luncheons when traveling, report that they invariably consist of a very small sandwich, large quantities of white and yellow cake, and an immense pickle; if the latter is absent the affair is considered a failure. These data are trust-worthy, and shed light upon a subject to which little attention has been paid hitherto.

—One friend to another, who was just returned from a trip abroad: "Did you enjoy your European tour?" "Very much indeed." "Did you call on any of the big ones?" "Yes, I called on two queens in one evening." "Called on two queens? Was it a pleasant affair?" "No, not very; for after I called I found the other chap had three kings."

—Four San Francisco boys organized themselves into a thieving association, excluding another because he was only twelve years old, they being about a year older. The excluded boy, knowing where they intended to do their first robbery, preceded them and got the bottle of wine that they had planned to steal. Then they took him in, fitted up a "robbers cave" in a cellar, and went out on predatory excursions until, by selling their plunder, they had $7 40 in the treasury. At a business meeting they quarrelled so loudly about a dividend that a policeman overheard them and they were arrested.

Summary of State News.

ALBANY

—The cold snap killed fruit and vegetables....A cyclone passed through Worth county on Thursday morning, from west to east, tearing up pines by the roots and twisting off the limbs and trunks. I's path was about two hundred yards wide. It crossed the B. & A. railroad about a mile and a half west of Isabella station. We have heard of no damage to the settlements, but the destruction of trees in its wake was perfect....Mr. Fabein Thomas, who runs the Clanton place, in this county, says that bull-bats are the best and most efficient destroyers of caterpillars of all insectiverous birds in this country. English sparrows to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Thomas says that he has often sat on his fences and watched these birds fly up between cotton rows, shake the flies out from the leaves with their wings and then return and catch and eat them. The number destroyed by one bull-bat in a short time, he says, is astonishing.—News.

AUGUSTA.

—Gen. Joseph Morris was convicted in Burke county for carrying concealed weapons and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and work twelve months on the chain gang. He has been turned over to Mr. Hallahan, of Augusta, to work in a brick yard....A citizen of Augusta received by express yesterday a dog imported from Europe, on which the United States customs duties were thirteen dollars.—Chronicle.

—Old fisherman say they have not known such a large run of shad in this vicinity in many years....M. Hyams, the well known real estate dealer, since the early part of September, 1875, has disposed of nearly $140,000 worth of city and suburban property.—Constitutionalist.

CALHOUN.

—Thomas Smith, who was tried before Judge McCutchen last week for the killing of Hiram Lewis on the 30th of December, was found guilty of voluntary manslaughter, and sentenced to labor fifteen years in the penitentiary.—Times.

COLUMBUS.

—Yesterday morning a widow lady living in the suburbs of the city named Mrs. Collier, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the ancle. At first she thought nothing of the accident, and attended her duties as usual. After awhile the leg began to swell, and the bite became more dangerous. The swelling was not very large, and the lady attributed it to the fact that she had been standing up all day, but later in the evening every symptom of poison manifested itself. Mrs. Collier was attending a small garden she owned, and was examining a radish bed when the infant snake rose up and tackled her ankle. The bite was insignificant at first, but nevertheless was fatal, and yesterday evening the sting of the serpent put an end to the agony of Mrs. Collier.—Times.

COVINGTON.

—Mr. J. B. Meadows killed three large wild turkeys at one shot last Saturday....We regret to learn that a reduction of ten per cent is to be made in the salaries of all employees of the Georgia railroad on the first of next month.—Star.

DAWSON.

—Corn and vegetables killed by the cold snap....Dr. C. B. Moore elected mayor....The dramatic entertainment netted $64....There lives in Terrell county an old negro man who was a plowboy during the revolutionary war, and did not wait on Gen. Washington. He thinks he is about 117 years old, and never had headache, toothache or a pain of any kind.—Journal.

DALTON.

—The snow was eight inches deep at the base of Cohuttah mountains....Evidence is accumulating in the northeastern counties that will show that the raids of U. S. Marshal Blacker in that section, is a regular system of black mail, and that he has attempted to purchase evidence against his victims....Last Sunday morning, while Dennis Johnson's stable of fine mules were turned out in the lot for a romp, one of them laid down to wallow, when another, standing by, reared and brought his fore feet down on the neck of the mule that was lying down and broke it, killing him almost instantly.—Citizen.

ELLIJAY.

—Some people have an idea that the residents of Gilmer county have no energy. Think of a gentleman seventy-three years of age being married to a lady of sweet—no, we don't mean sixteen—fifty odd. That is the age of a couple who were united a short time ago.—Courier.

MARIETTA.

—An election, under the new law for the regulation of whisky, has been ordered by the ordinary to take place on the 21st of April, at which time restriction or no restriction will be voted upon. ....At Wilder's tan yard, one mile from Marietta, he has a boiler, which, without any oven, blower, excessively large stack or patent grate bars, actually burns wet tan, apparently, just as well as though the fuel was dry pine. A few shavings or pine splinters are used to kindle a fire, and then wet tan is thrown in slowly for ten minutes, after which steam is kept up to 70 pounds without the slightest trouble, and not a dollar's worth of fuel has been used in a year. The bark is finely ground.—Journal.

NEWNAN.

—The next trial of Stephen B. Brinkley will take place at the September term of our court. Should he again be convicted, the case will of course be taken to the supreme court and would stand for trial at the January term, 1877. The Coweta circuit will not be reached in that court before the last of March or the first of April of that year. Should the judgment of the court be affirmed, Brinkley could not be resentenced until the September term, 1877, of our court, unless the legislature at its next session makes some change in the law and allows criminals whose cases have been to the supreme court to be resentenced in vacation. So it will be seen that under any circumstances Brinkley has a new lease of life so far as the execution of the law is concerned, for more than 18 months. When we closed our report of the proceeding of the superior court last week, the case of T. A. Barnes vs. the Western Union Telegraph company was on trial. The plaintiff sued for damages occassioned to him by the incorrect transmission of a message. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for $189 20 with costs of suit....Bird Berry thinks he will attain the summit of earthly happiness when he becomes a president of a female college.—Herald.

ROME.

—A colored boy caught 300 sparrows in one day....Miss Kate Carter, of Dalton, is the guest of Miss Hattie Smith.—Commercial.

SAVANNAH.

—The city council have adopted strong resolutions favoring the establishment of a naval station at Tybee—Free Press.

THOMSON.

—Our colored citizens, as well as the whites, have a great deal of country pride and are alive to the importance of keeping up with the spirit of the times. In one of their suburban churches they have had a promiscuous and uninterrupted revival since the 4th day of September, 1863—a period of 12 years, 6 months and 18 days—and it is still raging with unabated fury. During this time they have had 216,743 mourners, and 149,413½ converts. One of the sisters has been converted every Saturday night for the last seven years, and still listens to reason, and is open to conviction.—Journal.

HYMEN'S HAPPY HOST.

—G M Bacon of Baconton to Miss Julia R Holcombe of Savannah.

—J H Meeks to Miss Ellen Johnson of Washington county.

—J A Fulcher to Miss A J Heard of Scarboro.

DIED IN GEORGIA.

—J H Shirling of Washington county.
—W Ferguson of Lincolnton.
—J T Florence of Lincolnton.
—Mrs T G North of Senoia.
—C G Farmer of Dougherty county.
—Mrs Ann R Craig of Gwinnett county.
—J L Murphy of Savannah.
—J T Miller of Savannah.
—A P Blunt of Augusta.
—Mrs R J Wilson of Augusta.

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Persons whose blood is thin, digestion weak and liver sluggish, are extra liable to the attacks of malarial disease. The most trifling exposure may, under such conditions, infect the miasmatic taint. The only way to secure immunity from malaria in localities where it is prevalent, is to tone and regulate the system by improving weakened digestion, enriching the blood, and giving a wholesome impetus to biliary secretion. These results are accomplished by nothing so effectively as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which long experience has proved to be the most reliable safeguard against fever and ague and kindred disorders, as well as the best remedy for them. The Bitters are, moreover, an excellent invigorant of the organs of urination, and an active depurent, eliminating from the blood those acrid impurities which originate rheumatic ailments.
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feb29—d1m

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ON SATURDAY, 25th inst., 10½ o'clock we will sell in front of store, ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7¼ OCTAVE; lot desirable new and second hand Furniture, Mattresses, large Mirrors, Stoves, Carpets, fine Child's Carriage, Trunks, &c. Also, 10 bales choice HAY. mar24—d2t

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, March 24.—Cotton steady; sales 1,248 bales; uplands 13 5-16; Orleans 13⅝.

Futures opened easier; March 13⅜; April 13⅜@13 13-32; May 13 21-32@13 11-16; June 13 29-32@13 15-16; July 14⅛; August 14 9-32 @14 11-32.

Money 4. Gold 114⅛. Exchange—long $4 87; short $4 90. Stocks quiet and steady. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet and strong.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and scarcely so firm. Corn steady. Pork dull at $23 25. Lard firm; steam 14⅛. Turpentine firm at 41. Rosin quiet at $1 75@$1 80 for strained. Freights firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 24.—noon.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 6 9-16; middling Orleans 6 13-16; sales 12,000; speculation and export 3,000; receipts 5,200; American 4,400; sales for the week 85,000, including 16 000 for speculation, 11,000 for export; stock 777,000, American 448,000; receipts 50,000; American 26,000; afloat 442,000; American 321,000; sales of American 47,000; sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings April or May delivery 6 9 16.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—1:30 P.M.—Cotton sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings July or August delivery 6 25 32.

LIVERPOOL, March 24—3:00 P.M.—Cotton sales of middling uplands nothing below low middlings May or June delivery 6⅝; sales to-day include 7,750 bales of American.

LONDON, March 24.—Erie 18⅜.

PARIS, March 24.—Rentes 66f 90.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]
CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 24, 1876.

REMARKS.—Business dull. Chickens are in light supply. The egg market is easier.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—			
Buying	112	Selling	113
SILVER			par
EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	par	Selling	¼ prem.
BONDS—			
Georgia 6s	93a95	Atlanta City 8s	86a90
Georgia 7s	102a104	Atlanta 10s	105a107
Ga. 7s gold	103a105	Aug'sta City 7s	83a85
Ga. 8s	102a107	Georgia R. R.	97a100
Atlanta Water	80a84	A. & W.P.R.R.	98a100
Atlanta City 7s	78a80	Savannah City	83a86
STOCKS—			
Ga. R. R.	73a82	A. & W. P. R. R	73a76
C. R. R.	40a42		

Atlanta Produce Market.

BEEF CATTLE	2a5
EGGS	12½a13
BUTTER—	
Country	15a20
Tennessee	22@25
POULTRY—	
Grown chickens	25@26
Spring chickens	20@22½
Geese	40@50
Ducks	20
Turkeys	75@$1 00
DRESSED POULTRY AND GAME—	
Turkeys	16@18
Chickens	12½@15
Geese	10
Ducks	12½
Squirrels	10
Rabbits	8
Possum	11
FEATHERS	50@60
BEESWAX	25@27
RAGS	2½@3

Atlanta Grocery Market.

CORN	65
MEAL	63a65
GRITS	$5 50
WHEAT	$1 25a$1 45
WHEAT BRAN	$1 00
BARLEY	none
RYE	$1 00a$1 10
OATS	60a70
HAY—	
Timothy	$1 10a1 25
Clover	$1 00
Tennessee	$1 00
PEAS	$1 10a$1 35
POTATOES	$3 00a3 75
CABBAGE	market overstocked
ONIONS	$3 50 per bbl
MOLASSES—	
Barrels	29
Tierces	27
Hhds	26
SYRUPS	50a68
MACKEREL—	
No. 1 half bbls $7 50; kits	$1 75 $2
No. 2 half bbls $6 50; kits	$1 25a1 40
No. 3 bbls $9 50; half $6 00; kits	$1 15
COFFEE—	
Rio	21a23
Java	37½
SUGAR—	
A	11
White extra C	10¾
Yellow C	10½
Yellows	8½a9½
New Orleans	8¾a10¼
FLOUR—	
Fancy	$8 00a8 50
Extra family	$7 25a7 50
Family	$6 50a6 75
Extra	$6 00
Superfine	$5 50
BACON—	
Clear sides	nominal
Clear rib sides	none
Shoulders	10½
BULK MEATS—	
Clear sides	13¼
Clear rib sides	13
Long clear sides	12¾
Shoulders	9¾
HAMS—	
Sugar-cured hams	15½
Bulk hams	12½
LARD—	
Tierces	14¾a15
Kegs and cans	15a16
Buckets	15

Wines and Liquors.

CORN WHISKY—	
Proof, 100 per cent	$1 45a1 75
80 per ct	$1 25

Miscellaneous.

LIME—35a40; hydraulic $1 50.	
NAILS—	
12d, 10d	$3 30a$3 40
LEATHER—	
Sole, hemlock, good damaged	26½a28
Good	29a33
White oak	40a50
Black upper	40a55
SALT—	
Liverpool	$1 50
POWDER—	
Rifle	$6 00
Blasting	$4 00
SHOT—	
Buck	$2 75
Drop	$2 50
BAGGING—	
Domestic	14
Borneo	14
Gunny	none
IRON TIES—	
	5½
Pi'cd	4½

Dry Goods.

TICKING	8a24
STRIPES	9a15
OSNABURGS	10½a12
CAMBRICS	6½a7½
PRINTS	6½a7½
BROWN SHEETINGS	8½a9
SHIRTINGS	6½a8½
Bleached sheetings and shirtings	8a15½
DOMESTICS—	
4-4	8a8½
7 8	7a7½
3-4	5½a6
YARNS	$1 10

Fruits and Confectioneries.

APPLES—	
Northern	$5 50a$6 00
PEARS	$5 00a$6 00
ORANGES—	
Messina	$5 50a$6 00
LEMONS—	
Palermo	$5 50a$8 per box
RAISINS—	
Layers, whole, per box	$3 00a$3 50
Layer, half "	$1 75a$2 00
CURRANTS—	
In barrels	10
CITRON—	
Leghorn per lb	35
FIGS—	
Selected Eleme, drums per lb	17½
DATES—In frails	8½
PRUNES—In barrels, per lb	14a15
NUTS AND ALMONDS—	
Languedoc	25
Taragona	25
Pecan Nuts	20
Brazil	12½a15
English Walnuts	15a20
Filberts	12½a15
PEA NUTS—	
Tennessee choice, per bushel	$1 95a$2
Wilmington, fancy, per lb	9a10
TEAS—in five pound caddies—	
Oolong	$1 00a1 25
Imperial	$1 00a1 25
FIRE CRACKERS—	
No. 1 extra, 40 packages per box	$3 50

Tobacco.

CHEWING—	
Common, sound, 11-in new per lb	45a50
Common, sound, 11-in old per lb	48a52
Medium, 11-in old	55a60
Good 11-in old	60a70
Fine 11-in old	75a85
Bright navys	58a65
Eights 6-in	60a65
Good	70a75
Fine 12-in, pounds, good	75a90
Stultz AAAA	$1 10
Brown's Extra, 12-in	$1 00
Log Cabin, 12-in	$1 10

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feb20—1n

Judicial Sale.
BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, the undersigned Commissioners named in said decree, will sell at public outcry, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the city of Atlanta, in said county, on the first Tuesday in April next, all the real estate known as the Oglethorpe College House and Lot, on the corner of Washington and Mitchell streets, containing one acre, more or less. Said property will be subdivided and sold in four lots as per plat. Terms of sale—One third cash; one third 6 months, and one-third 12 months. This March 10, 1876.
JOHN H. JAMES,
W. P. INMAN,
S. B. HOYT,
mar12—dtd Commissioners.

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Manufacturer of the best
Buggies, Carriages and Express Wagons,
ever used in the State of Georgia. Orders solicited and repairing done on short notice and cheaper than can be done elsewhere in the city. DAVID McBRIDE
feb20—dtf

Assignee's Sale.
WILL be sold to the highest bidder at public outcry, for cash, at the warehouse of Hurt, Blount & Co., on Monday, the 10th of April next, a large lot of Groceries, consisting in part of Syrup, Molasses, Fish, Tea, Cheese, Salt, Tobacco, Flour, Cigars, Soda, Soap, Candles, Canned Oysters, Peaches and other Canned Fruits, Mustard, Spices, Blacking, Buckets, Well Buckets, Drays and Harness, Scales, Trucks, Office Furniture and Fixtures, and many other articles in the Grocery line not mentioned. All sold as the property of West, Edwards & Co., Bankrupts. March 4, 1876. G. T. DODD.
mr8-d1m J. C. FRANCIS, Jr.,

Assignee's Notice.
ALL parties indebted to WEST, EDWARDS & CO., in Bankruptcy, will please make their settlements in person or by remittance, at the office of P. & G. T. Dodd & Co., in the city of Atlanta, where the Assignee's have established their office.
J. C. FRANCIS, JR.,
G. T. DODD,
Assignees.
Atlanta, Ga., March 1876—d1mo

The Best Household Oil in the World.
C. WEST & SON'S Aladdin Security Oil,
Warranted 150 Degrees Fire Test.
Endorsed by all Fire Insurance Companies.
Read the following certificate, selected from many others:
HOWARD FIRE INS. CO. OF BALTIMORE, December 23, 1874.
MESSRS. C. WEST & SONS: Gentlemen—Having used the various oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household. Yours, truly,
[Signed] ANDREW REESE, Pres't.
IT WILL NOT EXPLODE
Ask your Storekeeper for it.
Wholesale Depot: C. WEST & SONS,
113, 115 W. Lombard Street, Baltimore.
oct23—d6mo

& HARNESS
MANUFACTURER,
96 Whitehall Street,
EVERYTHING NOT IN STOCK MADE to order. Come and examine goods prices. Special Rates to Wholesale Buyers.
D. MORGAN,
mar11—d6m Atlanta, Ga.

Have Removed.
MENKO & BRO.
IN order to accommodate the favors of our numerous friends and patrons, we have rented that large store, No. 21
Cor. Whitehall & Alabama Sts.
OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK.
lately occupied by Burke, Hancock & Co., and have removed our stock of goods to this building, and are
Offering Great Bargains
TO THE TRADE.
We mean business, and want the public to come and examine and price our goods, which consists of a stock of
CLOTHING,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, AND FURNISHING GOODS.
MENKO & BRO.,
WHITEHALL STREET.
jan11—dtf

For Sale.
A NICE RESIDENCE, twenty acres of land attached, five acres cleared, one mile from Decatur, DeKalb county. Apply to W. R. Webster on the premises.
Also, 400 acres of unimproved land, twelves miles from Rome. I will exchange for city proper
mar10—d1m W. R. WEBSTER.

RHEUMATISM.
ONE (1) BOTTLE OF DR. RUSSELL'S Rheumatic Remedy will always cure an attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism if taken within 10 or 15 days after the attack occurs. Price, $5 00 per pint bottle.
43 Broad Street,
jan25—d6m4thp. Atlanta, Ga.

Hotel.

NATIONAL HOTEL
Nearly Opposite Depot, MACON, GA.

DON'T FORGET TO STOP AT

Rooms large and newly furnished, in Suite for parties traveling together. The present management pledge themselves to use every effort to give satisfaction, and respectfully solicite share of public favors.

Rates: $2, $2 50 and $3, according to locality of room. Single Meals 75c

W. & C. Guano.

Office of W. H. BEACH,
GENERAL AND SOLE AGENT
FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES
FOR THE
NEW JERSEY CHEMICAL COMPANY
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

The W. & C. Guano,
A Specialty for CASH for 1876, at
$38 Per Ton
FREE ON CARS AT SAVANNAH.

I will sell ONE TON OR ONE THOUSAND, at $38 PER TON, CASH IN HAND. All orders shipped on the day they are received by me.
The analysis of the W. & C. for 1876 shows about 15 PER CENT. AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID and 2 PER CENT. AMMONIA, obtained from best Peruvian Guano, which makes it equal to 4 PER CENT Ammonia, obtained from fish.
The W. & C. is also 10 to 15 PER CENT. DRIER than most superphosphates, especially those ammoniated by fish, and is therefore CHEAPER BY 10 to 15 PER CENT. GRANGES and HEAVY DEALERS will find it to their interest to correspond with me.
W. H. BEACH,

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, 1876.
Grand Extraordinary Drawing!
April 24th, 1876.
Only 15,000 Tickets.
Capital Prize..........$1,000,000
2d Capital Prize..........500,000
3d Capital Prize..........100 000
871 Prizes, $2,250,000 to be Distributed.
Prizes, Whole Tickets $150; Half $80. Quarter $40; Tenth 16; Twentieth $8.
This Lottery has been in existence nearly a hundred years, and never has failed in anything they have promised. Beware of counterfeit Tickets and look to the water marks in the paper before buying. Official list of prizes sent to every purchaser of Tickets. MANUEL ORRANTIA,
168 Common Street, New Orleans.
mar14—d1mo

LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
Contractors and Builders,
And Proprietors of
THE PHŒNIX MILL.
DEALERS and Manufacturers of all kinds of Building Materials, such as Doors, Sash, &c., (both White and Yellow Pine), Mantels, Newells Stair Rails, Balusters, Mouldings, Flooring, Ceiling, Weather Boarding, Fence Materials, and all kinds of Finish Lumber. Also, Shingles, Laths, &c.
Orders will also be taken for all kinds of custom work, such as Door and Window Frames, Scroll and Turned Work, Brackets, &c., &c.
All orders will receive prompt attention. We will guarantee our prices as low as the lowest, and respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage.
Sales Room and Office,
— IN THE —
MARKHAM HOUSE,
LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA
feb26—dtf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

THE **STANDARD!**
ALSO, MILES' ALARM CASH DRAWER
Store Trucks, Baggage Barrows, all sizes, Coffee and Drug Mill's, Letter Presses, &c.
PRINCIPAL SCALE WAREHOUSES:
FAIRBANKS & CO., 311 Broadway, N. Y.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 166 Baltimore street, Baltimore. Md.
FAIRBANKS & CO, 53 Camp street, New Orleans.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 2'6 Main street, Buffalo, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 338 Broadway, Albany, New York.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 403 St. Paul's street, Montreal.
FAIRBANKS & CO, 34 King William St., London, Eng.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO, 2 Milk St., Boston, Mass.
FAIRBANKS & EWING, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, Penn.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 Lake St., Chicago.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 139 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 182 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 48 Wood St., Pittsburgh.
FAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO., 5th & Main St., Louisville.
FAIRBANKS & CO., 302 and 304 Washington Ave., St. Louis.
FAIRBANKS & HUTCHINSON, San Francisco, California.
For sale by leading Hardware dealers.
mar4—deod&w8w

THE MOST PERFECT MADE.

LEMON SUGAR, ETC.
ONE THIRD IS SAVED
in quantity by their perfect purity and great strength; the only kinds made by a practical Chemist and Physician, with scientific care to insure uniformity, healthfulness, delicacy and freedom from all injurious substances. They are far superior to the common adulterated kinds. Obtain the genuine. Observe our Trade Marks as above, "Cream" Baking Powder, "Hand and Cornucopia." Buy the Baking Powder only in cans securely labelled. Many have been deceived in loose or bulk Powder sold as Dr. Price's.
Manufactured only by
STEELE & PRICE,
Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati
Sold by BOYNTON BROS., Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta, Ga., and Grocers generally.

ARTHUR C. FORD,
DENTIST
69 Crew Street, Atlanta, Ga.
McDonough Street Cars pass the door.

Kimball Carriages
Mr. G. F. Kimball, of the well known firm of
Kimball Brothers,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS OF
BOSTON.
Has just brought to this city a stock of their
Fine Carriages
which are now on sale at the Repository of
G. C. ROGERS
14 Decatur street,
where Mr. Kimball may be found for the present, to show the Carriages and take orders for any style desired. He respectfully refers to a few of the many well known citizens of Atlanta who have used the
KIMBALL CARRIAGES
Ex-Gov. Joseph E. Brown, Hon. John H. James, Judge O. A. Lochrane, Judge John Collier, Hon. E. P. Howell, John H. Flynn, Esq., Oliver H. Jones, Esq., Anthony Murphy, Esq., L. Scofield, Esq., B. W. Wrenn, Esq.
feb27—dsun-tues&thur1mo

WESTMINSTER HOTEL
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Corner Irving Place and 16th Street, N. Y. One Block from Union Square and Broadway.
This most central, and yet quietest location in the city. Convenient to the great stores, theatres and churches. Elevator, and all modern improvements. Easy access to parts of the city by street cars and stages.
C. B. FERRIN, Prop
oct10— sep17—d1y

TO THE AFFLICTED!
In Calling the Public Attention
— TO THE —
INDIAN COMPOUND
Cough Mixture
FOR the cure of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the LUNGS and THROAT, I say that nothing surpasses it for Colds and Coughs, and can be taken from old age down to the cradle with impunity, and without danger. But the professional world is so full of Ambiguousness and Egotism, that anything put before the public as a safe and reliable Remedy for certain diseases is scoffed at and pronounced worthless and a humbug. I say try it before you condemn it, as I will give you the names of every herb, &c., that it is composed of, which you can examine at your leisure: Vitellus Ovi, Amygdalus Persica, Mel, Pinus Palustris, Andromeda, Arborea, Arctium Leppa, Inula Helenium, Marrubium Vulgare, Antennaria Symphy'um, Durchwachsener Wasserdost, Cephalanthus Occidentalis, Symphytum Officinale
It is prepared at my office, No. 56 Peachtree street, ATLANTA, GA., where it can be had in any quantity. If any one using it will say that it has done them no good, return the bottle and get your money returned. S. T. BIGGERS, M. D.,
jan9—dsu&wed6m Atlanta, Ga.

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS
SMYRNA P. O.
Cobb County, Georgia.
WE respectfully invite the attention of merchants who buy their Dry Goods in Atlanta, to carefully examine our
Jeans and Cassimeres.
You will find them the best goods of their kind in the market.
We Solicit Comparison.
Encourage home industry and Southern enterprise and keep your money at home. We keep a full supply on hand at the Factory, and Messrs. Silvey & Dougherty Moore, Marsh & Co., and M. C. & J. F. Kiser & Co., who keep a full line of our goods at wholesale at Factory prices.
oct24—dtf RICE, LOVE & PORTER.

Pacific Guano.

JOHN S. REESE & CO..........GENERAL AGENTS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Sole Agents for the District of NORTH and MIDDLE GEORGIA, NORTH ALABAMA and TENNESSEE, for the
Pacific Guano Company,
CAPITAL
$1,000,000!
JUST RECEIVED,
2,000 tons Soluble Pacific Guano,
500 tons Acid Phosphate for composting
(NO OLD STOCK ON HAND)
We are now prepared to furnish dealers and planters in any quantity desired of the above high grade and popular Fertilizers, which are fresh and in fine condition, and the analysis recently made, of the new stock of Acid Phosphate show about 15 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, and the Soluble Pacific near 10 per cent. Sol Phosphoric Acid, which equals nearly 20 per cent. of Dissolved Phosphate, 3 1-4 per cent. Ammonia, and nearly 2 per cent. of POTASH. Sold on time, as usual, at low price, with the option to the planter to pay in Cotton first November, at 15 cents per pound.
Call on, or send to us for circulars and analysis.
Respectfully,
ADAIR & BROTHERS.
jan2—d3mo

Fire Insurance.

The Georgia Home Insurance Comp'y,
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA.
SEVENTHTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

CASH CAPITAL	$300,000 00
SURPLUS FUND	$224,420 22
TOTAL ASSETS	$524,420 22

Losses paid since the organization of the Company
$1,300,000 00.
By the provisions of the Charter the private property of the Stockholders is bound for the obligations of the Company.
Will issue policies on Dwelling Houses, Store Houses, Merchandise, and all other insurable property.
W. P. PATTILLO, Agent,
feb9—dtf ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT!
THE AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT
IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
MIXED, READY FOR USE.
THE PUREST WHITE AND ONE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL TINTS & COLORS.
THE CHEAPEST, THE MOST DURABLE, THE HANDSOMEST.
Thousands of testimonials bear evidence of its great superiority.
Send for SAMPLE CARD (furnished free) to the General Agents.
SEELEY & STEVENS, 32 Burling Slip, New York City
mar7—d&w1mo

Farm Implements, Fertilizers, &c.

FARM IMPLEMENTS!
FERTILIZERS!
PRICES REDUCED!
Mark W. Johnson & Woodruff,
ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Farm Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, Portable Steam Engines, Improved Live Stock, &c.
Now offering at prices GREATLY REDUCED, the following attractive stock:
50 Boy Excelsior Plows,
50 No, C 1 Excelsior 2-horse Steel Plows,
500 Dixie Cast 1-horse Plows, at $3 00, or 6 at one order for $15 00.
500 one and 2-Horse Farmers' Friend Cast Plows, the best Turning Plow ever offered to the public,
500 FEED CUTTERS, all sizes and prices,
150 Corn Shellers, from $9 50 up,
250 dozen Handled Farmers' Shank Hoes' cheaper than ever before offered,
75 Two-horse Iron Axle
Farm Wagons,
from $75 00 up and warranted,
BUGGIES.
We have the largest Repository in Georgia and can suit EVERY TASTE AND EVERY POCKET.
FERTILIZERS,
3,000 tons of the best standard Fertilizers, now ready for delivery, consisting, in part, of
1,500 tons Russel's Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate,
200 tons Stono Soluable Guano,
500 tons Stono Acid Phosphate,
50 tons Potash Compound,
100 tons Pure Flower of Raw Bone,
150 tons Land Plaster,
500 tons Oyster Shell Lime, also,
20,000 pounds Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Muriate of Potash, &c.
SEEDS.
Our seed department is the most complete to be found North or South. No seed can be called for that we cannot furnish. We have now arriving:
10,000 Doz. Papers of Choice & Genuine Garden Seeds,
1,000 bbls Early Rose, Snow Flake, Brownell's Beauty and Peerless Potatoes. Order at once
250 bushels of the celebrated St. Downing's Yam, very fine and early,
500 bushels of Red Clover,
1,000 pounds Lucerne, White Clover, Crimson Annual Clover, &c.
2,000 Bushels German Millet.
And right here let us urge every farmer in Georgia to order AT ONCE, one or more bushels of this German Millet. We know of nothing equal to it under the Sun as a hay or forage plant, and seed will be scarce.
1,000 bushels Hungarian Grass,
500 bushels of Timothy,
2,000 bushels of Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Vitches, &c.
5,000 bushels Red Top or Herd's Grass,
10,000 bushels of Red Rust Proof Oats, the only Oat worthy of planting from January to March.
500 bushels of New, Rare and Desirable Cotton Seed, &c.
We are in earnest, we mean to sell cheap, and will GIVE ONE of WARREN'S PATENT HOES to all who send us an order amounting to $10 00. Send for Price Lists.
We sell FARM ENGINES cheaper than any other Southern House. Try us.
MARK W. JOHNSON & WOODRUFF,
jan14—d&wtf ATLANTA, GA.

Fertilizers.

STRONG'S
Ammoniated Super Phosphate.
CONTAINS BY ANALYSIS.

Ammonia	4 per cent.
Available Phosphoric Acid	12 per cent.
Soluble Bone Phosphate	26 per cent.
Potash Salts	2 1-2 per cent.

The above fertilizer is the highest standard made and sold in this country, as is shown by analysis above, made by the best Chemists now living.
The Phosphate of lime in this compound is from animal bone, not rock phosphate, and is therefore more valuable, being taken up and assimilated more readily by the roots of the plants. It is dry, fine, and light, containing much less moisture than is usually found in commercial manures. It is cheaper than other fertilizers which cost less per ton, because it contains more valuable material to the pound, and will go on more ground.
400 tests made last season, and testimonials of the highest character can be shown.
100 tons will arrive next week.
C. H. STRONG, Agent,
feb19—dtf No. 60 Broad street.